

See 25-hour weather forecast on page 1.
 Victoria and vicinity—Light to moderate
 north and east winds; generally fair, with
 showers to rains on Sunday.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

CAMBRIDGE BOATMEN VICTORS IN RACE ON THAMES

Rangers Held to Scoreless Draw In Final of Cup

Famous Glasgow Team and Partick Thistles Fail to Decide Possession of Prized Soccer Trophy; Wind Spoils Many Passes; Game Seen by 100,000 People; Teams Will Play Again Next Wednesday.

Glasgow, Scotland, April 12.—After a rush and kick game in a strong wind, Rangers and Partick Thistles were all square, neither side having scored at the end of the final of the Scottish Football Association Cup at Hampden Park to-day. The teams will meet again next Wednesday.

It was estimated 100,000 people saw the game, which was played in brilliant sunshine following a shower of rain.

The teams were:

Rangers	Position	Thistle
T. Hamilton	Goal	Jackson
Gray	Right Back	Calderwood
R. Hamilton	Left Back	Elliot
Mickeljohn	Centre Half	Lambie
Gray	Left Half	McLeod
Archibald	Outside Right	Ness
Marshall	Inside Right	Grove
Fleming	Centre Forward	Boardman
McPhail	Inside Left	Valentine
Nicholson	Outside Left	Torbet
Rangers	Kicked off	Partick

Nicholson came into early prominence with a magnificent cross kick which was smartly held by Jackson. Partick replied, Ness and Grove combining well to beat the Ranger defence.

A fruitless corner resulted. Rangers were the more aggressive, despite the wind handicap.

WIND PLAYS FRANKS

Ness was again to the forefront for Partick, shooting just inches wide of the Rangers' goal. The wind played some curious pranks with passes and good football was impossible. Rangers bored in and Marshall and Fleming gave Jackson a hot time. The Rangers appeared the smarter team, but while the Thistles were less impressive, their tactics were more effective.

Boardman of Partick hit the crossbar. (Concluded on Page 2)

EIGHT NOW CHARGED ON FINANCE FRAUD

Clarence Ganner, Paul Carson and Carb Griffiths Arraigned With Wallis

Fraud Conspiracy Charges Involve Total of Nearly \$15,000

With the laying of five additional charges in the City Police Court this morning, three more persons were arraigned in connection with alleged fraudulent automobile financing by the Consolidated Motors (Victoria Ltd.).

Charges against Stanley E. Wallis, manager of the concern, now number ten and involve an amount between \$12,000 and \$15,000. He has been committed for trial on six counts, and preliminary hearing of the others will be held shortly.

Clarence Ganner, Paul Carson and Carb Griffiths were the latest arrests made as the result of investigations into the affairs of the company.

Seven persons have now been charged with Wallis for conspiracy to defraud. A. T. Wright, Arthur Emerson, W. N. Tompkins and Gerald Gray are all out on bail of \$5,000 pending trial. Ganner, awaiting preliminary hearing is out on bail in the same amount, while Carson and Griffiths had not secured bail this morning.

CASES REMANDED

All cases before Magistrate George Jay this morning were remanded until Monday. The charges were as follows:

Consolidated Motors (Victoria) Ltd., stealing an automobile belonging to Kenneth Vidal.

S. E. Wallis and W. N. Tompkins; conspiracy to defraud Rithet Consolidated Ltd., of \$1,684.40.

S. E. Wallis and Clarence Ganner; conspiracy to defraud James Foreman of \$1,445.

S. E. Wallis and Carb Griffiths; conspiracy to defraud Rithet Consolidated of \$1,260.05.

S. E. Wallis and Paul Carson; conspiracy to defraud Rithet Consolidated of \$1,270.50.

W. T. Strath appeared for Ganner and Stuart Henderson appeared for Wallis, Tompkins, Griffiths and Carson.

MANY PROSPECTORS TO STAKE IN THE FAR NORTH OF CANADA

Ottawa, April 12.—With the object of investigating the general administration of the Northwest Territories, including the application of the Northwest Game Act, John P. Moran, chief inspector of the Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior, will leave shortly for the Mackenzie District.

A great influx of prospectors is expected in the area Mr. Moran will visit, as the Coppermine Reserve, which has been closed for many years, will be open for staking on July 1. Considerable mining activity is also anticipated in the Great Bear Lake and Great Slave Lake districts.

Mr. Moran will travel by boat from Waterways—end of street of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, at Aklayak at the mouth of the Mackenzie River, a distance of 1,000 miles.

SUSPECTS ARE HELD AFTER BANK CRIMES

Three Unnamed Men Put in Police Line-up Before Bank Staffs in Vancouver

Police Hope to Clear Up Attempted Robbery Yesterday and Earlier One

Vancouver, April 12.—With three unnamed men under detention at police headquarters here, investigators hope to clear up not only the attempted robbery of the Canadian Bank of Commerce branch at Broadway and McKenzie Street on Friday, but also the holdup of the Royal Bank of Canada branch at sixteenth and Oak Streets on December 24 last, when \$1,200 was stolen.

The arrested trio will face an identification lineup before bank executives and employees at police headquarters.

Yesterday afternoon one man was arrested. Later a second was picked up. (Concluded on Page 2)

CONSULATE IN SOUTH CHINA IS BURNED BY REDS

Communists Drive French Consul From Lungchow and Occupy Customs Offices

Chinese Bands Led By Russian Agitators Sweep Over Large Areas

Shanghai, China, April 12.—Chinese press dispatches from Canton to-day reported that Lungchow (Kwangsi province) letters stated that since January 1 Reds had been scouring districts along the French Indo-China border, climaxing their activities March 25 by raiding and burning the French consulate at Lungchow, driving away the French consul and occupying the Lungchow customs offices.

Russian agitators there.

Widespread Communist depredations directed by Chinese and Russian agitators, said the Chinese press dispatches, are taking place in south-west Kwangsi province, centring at Lungchow. Communications in the affected area are described as paralyzed.

Suffering among the people whom the Communists have victimized, are stated to be "beyond description."

REICHSTAG VOTE UPHELD NEW CABINET

Berlin, April 12.—The Bruening Cabinet was sustained to-day by the Reichstag, which voted on a crucial motion 217 yeas to 206 nays. There was one abstention.

DON HALTS TRIALS FOR SPEED TITLE

British Race Driver Leaves Daytona For New York To-day

Has Booked Passage to England; Doubtful of His Car's Speed

Daytona Beach, Fla., April 12.—The efforts of Kaye Don, British racing driver, to set a new world automobile speed record here have come to a halt at least temporarily.

Having indefinitely postponed his trials in his Silver Bullet car, Don planned to leave to-day for New York. Unfavorable beach and weather conditions and intermittent motor trouble have hampered his efforts for the last month.

He will hold a conference in New York with Louis Costelan, French designer of his car, to determine whether further tests should be arranged.

BOOKS PASSAGE

However, Don has booked passage on the liner Aquitania, sailing Wednesday to Southampton, and it was understood here that he is doubtful whether his car is capable of breaking the present record of 231 miles an hour now held by Sir Henry Segrave, also of England. The possibility has arisen that if Don returns to England, Costelan may select another driver for the machine and continue the trials. Don, however, owns a \$50,000 lease on the machine.

FIRE BURNS LARGE AREA IN ALBERTA

Nearly 1,000 Men Fight Huge Prairie Fire Near Calgary

Calgary, Alta., April 12.—Fire, roaring before a brisk wind, swept uncontrollably over ten miles of fertile territory yesterday afternoon, blackening more than 4,000 acres of rich hay land and more than 300 tons of hay in stacks in the Springfield district, eighteen miles west of Calgary.

Huge banks of black smoke visible for nearly fifty miles rose from the countryside and turned the setting sun to a blood-orange color. Nearly 1,000 men, recruited within an hour from surrounding farms and ranches, hurried to the stricken area and labored incessantly from two o'clock until nearly midnight before their strenuous work brought the fire under control.

The trouble started in the historic old Bow River horse ranch and burned in a strip westward for several miles. Then a change of wind drifted the flames to the northwestward for about ten miles, two groups of farm buildings becoming its prey in this area.

FARM GROUPS EXTEND FIELD OF OPERATIONS

Associations of B.C. Taking Over Feed and Elevator Business

Vancouver, April 12.—One of the largest co-operative projects in connection with the farming industry of British Columbia is now under way with the taking of an option on the feed and elevator business of Buckersfield's Ltd. by various co-operative organizations on the lower mainland and Vancouver Island. The total amount involved is in the neighborhood of \$625,000, the option providing for the purchase of the common stock amounting to \$250,000 and liability will also be assumed for outstanding bonds.

At a meeting of representatives of organizations interested in the transaction, a provisional board of directors was appointed consisting of the following: M. McLean and A. Campbell, representing the British Columbia Co-operative Wholesale and Industrial Association; J. W. Miller and K. L. Macken, representing the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association; G. P. Wallace and Alister Forbes, the British Columbia Egg and Poultry Co-operative Association; John Gibb and W. Stenhouse, the Vancouver Island Co-operative Association; and F. Bose the other mainland co-operatives.

TO SELECT NAME

These directors were given power to incorporate a co-operative company to handle the project, selection of a name being left to them. As soon as incorporation is completed, meetings will be held throughout the districts in which it is proposed to do business, and if sufficient financial support in the form of purchasing shares is obtained, the project will be carried to completion.

(Concluded on Page 2)

World's Largest Plane to Dare Atlantic



The Dornier DOX flying boat, biggest plane in the world, pictured at the top, is being groomed for a one-stop transatlantic flight from Lake Constance, on the German-Swiss border, to America early in the summer. Claude Dornier, shown at the left, designer and builder of the great twelve-motored craft which can carry 175 passengers, may command the ship on its projected sea hop. The map shows the route it is planned the super-plane will follow, from Lake Constance southwest to the Azores, and from the Azores to New York, with a stop only if necessary for refueling at Bermuda.



Throng of 20,000 Parades Through Streets of Lahore

Lahore, India, April 12.—Twenty thousand Indians shouting revolutionary cries and accompanied by a group of disobedience volunteers, paraded through streets of Lahore to-day.

Led by Doctors Mohamed Alam and Sayyad, the volunteers marched along the main street to the Hari River, where salt was prepared by a heating process.

The procession halted at a place where in the days during martial law in Lahore an Indian was shot and killed.

CALCUTTA MAYOR ARRESTED

Calcutta, India, April 12.—Mayor J. M. Sen Gupta was arrested again this afternoon, the second time since inauguration of the Nationalists' civil disobedience campaign that he has been taken into custody.

Police pounced upon him as he was reading proscribed literature to a meeting of students in Cornwallis Square.

Four members of the "All-Bengal Students' Association" also were arrested. (Concluded on Page 2)

KING OF JAZZ ROBBED OF RING IN VANCOUVER

Paul Whiteman Reported to Have Lost Piece of Jewelry Valued at \$1,750

Vancouver, April 12.—The harmonious existence of Paul Whiteman, America's king of jazz, which was sadly affected a week ago by the refusal of Canadian immigration officials to allow him to play for dances here, received another rude jolt while he was in this city. It is revealed by reports to police headquarters.

While the jazz leader felt annoyed at the action of immigration authorities, he was doubtless angered when a diamond ring, valued at \$1,750, was stolen from him in Vancouver.

According to police reports, Mr. Whiteman informed an insurance adjuster of the loss, and the alleged theft was eventually reported to police officials. The ring was of platinum and was set with fine diamonds.

SCIENTIST DECLARES MEN IN 2050 WILL TRAVEL TO MOON

New York, April 12.—Dr. John Q. Stewart, assistant professor of astronomical physics at Princeton University, believes a dozen decades hence men may travel to the moon.

Based on his calculations on the progress in the rate of travel made during the last century, he expounded his theory in an address before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences yesterday evening.

By 1950, he said, a speed of 1,000 miles an hour will be possible and by the year 2050 man will have devised a means of traveling at the rate of 50,000 miles an hour, the speed necessary to make the journey to the moon.

(Concluded on Page 2)

OXFORD CREW BEATEN BY TWO LENGTHS TO-DAY

Cambridge Boat Comes From Behind at Three-quarter Mark as Great Crowd Watches on Thames and Wins in 19 Minutes 9 Seconds; Light Blues Now Have Forty-one Victories to Their Credit to Forty for Oxford and One Deadlock.

TEN RESCUED AT BOAT RACE ON THAMES TO-DAY

Putney-on-Thames, Eng., April 12.—An accident which threatened to become a tragedy marred the Cambridge-Oxford boat race to-day.

The wash from a steamer carrying spectators back to shore after the race swamped a rowboat, throwing ten persons into the cold water. Several were nearly drowned in the swift tide before craft in the vicinity rescued them. A man and a woman were sent to a hospital when found to be suffering from submersion and shock.

Putney-on-Thames, Eng., April 12.—Cambridge to-day swept to a two-length victory over Oxford in the eighty-second rowing of the historic boat race on the Thames, and for the first time in many years Cambridge had more victories to its credit than Oxford.

To-day's victory Cambridge became one up on Oxford, breaking the tie of forty victories each and one deadlock which had been entered on the rowing books ever since 1829, when the great event first was held. It was a proud moment for supporters of the light blues of Cambridge as their shell swept ahead at the three-quarter mark after Oxford had been leading most of the way, and then finished strongly in 19 minutes 9 seconds. The record for the race is 18 minutes 29 seconds, made by Oxford in 1911.

The historic event was witnessed by the usual huge throng lining both banks of the river and on craft along the race course. Their spirits undampened by a light rain which came up before the race started.

MANY UMBRELLAS

It was raining hard as the race progressed and the riverside was black with umbrellas. The thousands along the route waited in the rain until the result was known and then down the river cheers rang out steadily as the news of Cambridge's victory was relayed along the course.

It was one of the hardest fought races these ancient rivals have ever rowed. Oxford had the advantage of the Surrey Station on the course, giving a shorter distance to row and slight protection from the wind, of which the oarsmen took full advantage from the start. At the three-mile mark they had increased slightly their quarter-length lead, despite repeated spurts by the light blue crew.

Nearing Barnes Bridge, about three and one-half miles from the start, the Cambridge men under their supreme effort and gradually overhauled the dark blues, putting the nose of their boat three-quarters of a length ahead of rivals as they went under the bridge.

Thereafter it was comparatively easy going for Cambridge and despite a same struggle on the part of the Oxford crew, the light blues rowed to the finishing post two lengths ahead of their rivals.

EXHAUSTED THEMSELVES

It was a ding-dong race throughout and Oxford apparently put every ounce of strength into the earlier stages of the struggle to the honor of coming in one up on the light blues. But they became exhausted just after passing the three-mile mark. (Concluded on Page 2)

DRY PERIOD SAID TO CUT WHEAT TOTAL

Observers in U.S. Say Smaller Canada-U.S. Crops in Prospect This Season

From Texas to Northern Canadian Prairies Affected By Lack of Rain

By JOHN F. DOUGHAN Associated Press Market Editor

Chicago, Ill., April 12.—Stretching from Texas to northern Canada, a pronounced dry section is apparently threatening to reduce to a serious extent North America's wheat crop this season. In some of the most important divisions of this vast territory, the weather for weeks at a time, as officially reported, has been the driest in forty-nine years.

According to trade reports current to-day, prospects pointing to a smaller aggregate wheat crop in the United States and Canada than last year promise to be an outstanding market factor for many months to come.

Compared with a week ago, wheat prices this morning were nevertheless exactly unchanged to 10 cents lower.

NEW LAND REGISTRY BUILDING PLANNED

NEW EMPIRE TRADE PACTS SUGGESTED

Two Leading British Conservatives Express Views of Their Party

STEEL MERGER IN U.S. TO BE INVESTIGATED

Washington, April 12.—Department of Justice officials to-day said the merger of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company would be investigated to determine whether any restraint of trade might lay the basis for federal proceedings.

THREE DEATHS BY SHOOTING ON ONTARIO ISLAND

Man Kills His Wife and Self

Los Angeles, April 12.—John Fetter, twenty-nine, shot and killed his wife, Mildred, twenty-five, probably fatally wounded his four-year-old daughter, Jean, and then fatally shot himself in the head to-day.

He was taken to the police emergency hospital, where surgeons said the child also would die. The family came here from Kansas City, Mo., last August.

New Office to Rise on Property Government Acquired Last Year

Report Also States Old Court House Will Be Completely Renovated

Early action by the Provincial Government in the construction of a new building to house the valuable records of the Land Registry Office, and afford space for a growing department, was indicated in reports current in the city to-day.

The renovation of the existing courthouse on Bastion Street is also contemplated, it was stated.

The new registry building would be erected on the property adjacent to the Parliament Building, bought by the government last year, and might incorporate provision for other departments of the provincial service, it was intimated.

The renovation of the existing courthouse is in line with the instant demand of grand juries at the Victoria assizes for a number of years. This year the grand jury brought in a strongly worded recommendation, describing conditions at the courthouse as in immediate need of attention, and pointing to the hazard of exposure of valuable records in the Land Registry Office to fire.

OVERCOME OBJECTIONS

The reports current to-day indicated that while the construction of a new courthouse was not contemplated at this time, the construction of a Land Registry Office would place irreplaceable records in safety, and renovation of the present courthouse would remove for a time the objections raised by grand juries.

The Provincial Government last year paid \$125,000 for two block-fronts on Government and Superior Streets to be reserved for building extensions.

1

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ON THE ROAD TO PEACE

ALTHOUGH THE LONDON NAVAL parley has not produced as much as Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and the British public hoped it would produce, a great deal has been accomplished which may now be assessed from both material and moral standpoints.

The treaty which will be signed before the delegates have dispersed will not be quite the kind of treaty for which the conference has been striving. The representatives of all five nations will append their signatures to it; but only Great Britain, the United States and Japan will be committed to all its provisions. France and Italy will subscribe to only those sections of the undertaking upon which they are in accord with one another and with the other three powers. Nothing will be written into the document in regard to the strength of their fleets.

France for the time being does not propose to relinquish her demand for a bigger navy than her Latin neighbors; Italy still contends that she requires as big a naval force as France. Two suggestions have been made as to the method these two might adopt to settle their differences. One is that they hold a conference of their own at an early date, the other is that their controversy be aired at the meeting of the League of Nations preparatory commission for disarmament in June.

In defence of her attitude at the London gathering Italy has persistently argued that the proper place to discuss any matter bearing upon the interpretation of the League covenant—which has taken much of the time of the parley in recent days—is at Geneva, while France has shown considerable concern lest any course that might be taken in London would weaken the power and responsibility of the League of Nations. In spite of the unfortunate deadlock between these two powers, therefore, it will be noted with satisfaction that they recognize the force of the League and its capacity to aid disarmament among the nations that belong to it. The measure of their sincerity in this regard will be judged by their efforts to agree upon the points which have kept them apart in London.

The pledge to which Great Britain, the United States and Japan have agreed will guarantee actual reduction in the navies of the two former powers, with a slight increase for Japan to bring her fleet strength to a ratio of seven, compared with parity of ten in the case of Britain and the United States. Britain's fleet at present, building, appropriated for, and authorized, comprises 1,344,412 tons; that of the United States, 1,293,972 tons; Japan, 784,877 tons. Under the treaty now being drawn up, the tonnages, including battleships and airplane carriers, will be: Great Britain, 1,204,900; the United States, 1,186,200; Japan, 817,050. Great Britain and the United States have equality, the discrepancy in total tonnage being due to the advantage in large cruisers given to the latter.

These figures apply to the material aspect of the agreement. The comparative totals may not seem particularly imposing. But we may understand better what they mean to the taxpayer when we consider that in the five years in which the treaty will be operative Great Britain expects to effect an economy of \$400,000,000. Taking the population of Britain as 45,000,000, we get a saving of nearly ten dollars per capita, or nearly two dollars per capita a year. This estimate of economy is for only one of the three powers that will sign the treaty for reduction. It is fully expected that, with the totals for the United States and Japan added, the full saving will amount to considerably more than \$2,000,000,000.

While the material aspect of this business may be easier to understand than the more far-reaching moral issue involved, there is not the slightest doubt that even though the conference has not produced a complete five-power pact, the discussions will return important cumulative benefits. From the material standpoint, of course, the less equipment there exists for the waging of war, the less likelihood of war there will be. But the moral point of view is emphasized by the fact that the three greatest naval powers in the world, by agreeing to make it more difficult for themselves to go to war, have made a very great contribution to the will for peace.

By going the limit in their commitments, moreover, Great Britain, the United States and Japan have set an example to France and Italy which these two nations will find it difficult to ignore without rendering themselves suspect of sinister intentions that would probably put them in conflict with the conscience of the world.

MAHATMA GANDHI

IF IT WERE NOT FOR THE GRAVITY of the situation created by Gandhi in India, there would be a strong element of humor in the spectacle of the Mahatma waiting to be arrested and the authorities stubbornly refusing to oblige him.

Unfortunately, the subjection of the person of Gandhi may not mitigate the effect his campaign is having, or may before very long have, upon the masses. Nor need the making of salt in defiance of the law be regarded as anything more than a simple symbol of something a great deal more sinister than is visible on the surface of events. What Gandhi has begun he may not be able to finish as he desires to finish—without violence or bloodshed. He has urged his followers not to surrender their contraband salt "even if their wrists are broken." But he says whether all can do this or not only experience will show. If they should weaken, moreover, "they should not abuse or injure officers and should go to jail cheerfully." How long or to what extent will this advice be taken?

It has been said of Gandhi that he is one of

those rare beings who actually practices in his own life the lessons of the Sermon on the Mount, that his saintly character, no doubt, is a large part of the secret of his hold on the Indian masses. It is to be noted, however, that under the impulse of post-war ideals the Nationalist leader has traveled far, for it is not so very long since he held that the sum of the British government's activity in India was for the good of the Indian people. The idealism of which he now is the exponent, incidentally, is strangely mixed with a strain of almost medieval superstition. For example, Gandhi has recorded his opinion that medical science is the concentrated essence of black magic, and hospitals the instruments of the devil.

We get from this mixture of ideas—a medieval outlook towards the symbols of progress combined with modern, practical politics in his view of national self-determination—a picture of the man who leads a campaign which is occasioning no little anxiety throughout the Empire.

SHOULD BE ACCEPTED

THE CITY COUNCIL SHOULD NOT hesitate to accept the Dominion government's offer to turn over to the municipality the stretch of water-front property between Cook Street and Clover Point—at the nominal figure of one dollar per annum, the federal authorities only reserving to themselves the right to use it in case of exceptional emergency.

Prompt action is imperative in this matter, because if the city does not acquire it, the government at Ottawa might sell it to private interests. In that event it probably would be subdivided and all hope of including the area in Beacon Hill park as part of the general scheme of beautifying Victoria would vanish for ever. Commanding the approach to the beach and presenting many opportunities for scenic development, this area never should be allowed to fall into private hands.

THE NUMBER GROWS

WHILE DISCUSSING HIS BILL to apply the United States immigration quota law to South American countries, Senator Harris from Georgia declared there were 7,000,000 persons out of work in the neighboring republic.

We are not in a position to agree with or contest this estimate of unemployed United States workers. The Secretary of Labor some time ago gave the official number idle as a little more than 3,000,000. Others have put it between that figure and 6,000,000. But this is the first time we have observed anybody with access to official information putting it as high as 7,000,000.

Without any quibble over the precise total, however, it is clear that the labor situation across the border is very grave indeed. Even assuming there are 5,000,000 people idle, conditions there are considerably worse relatively even than they are in Great Britain. All of this shows the futility of prescribing high protection as the panacea for employment ills.

Our neighbor's tariff is the highest in the world, yet, as we have pointed out, the number of unemployed is between 5,000,000 and 7,000,000 in a population of 130,000,000. Great Britain is a Free Trade country, but the number of unemployed is approximately 1,450,000 in a population of about 44,000,000. Germany, incidentally, another high tariff country, with a population of about 64,000,000, has more than 3,000,000 people idle.

These facts should be noted by all who are apt to be led away by the specious fiscal arguments of the high protectionists of this country.

WHAT OTHER PAPERS SAY

A TIME TO SLEEP

The Montreal Canada

In the House of Commons it frequently happens that members go to sleep during a session and no one thinks of reproving them for it. There are also speakers whose greatest achievement is to send their listeners upon profound slumber. These are extenuating circumstances which we hope will influence our voters not to refuse their confidence to the alderman who once upon a time took a little nap.

SASKATCHEWAN'S EXAMPLE

The Edmonton Journal

Saskatchewan is leading the way in Canada in the fight against cancer. The Legislative Assembly is now considering a bill, and it probably will become effective, providing for the purchase by the province of \$115,000 worth of radium for the establishment of a centre at the University of Saskatchewan from which the radium requirements of physicians and hospitals can be met; for the setting up of consultative diagnostic clinics to facilitate the early detection of cases of the disease, and for the prosecution of a campaign of education for its control.

REPATRIATED COLONISTS

The Chicoutimi Progress

Should we build our hopes very high on repatriation? If so, we risk being disillusioned. The returns will probably never occur in bulk like the departures. But this is different from taking an active interest in the question. A hundred families is a hundred families, a little parish. To transport the repatriated on to new lands in the colonization area seems to us to be inviting a setback; the change would be too radical. Of the 165 families which the official report says were brought back to the country last year, twenty were established in the Abitibi, the others were established in the old parishes where lands had been abandoned, with the help of the Government. This seems to be the best solution.

THE TIME TO ACT

The Brantford Expositor

It is not right or just that irresponsible persons should be permitted to use the highways of the province, constructed at great cost by the taxpayers, who have absolutely no means of indemnifying those to whom they cause injury and loss. Not only should a remedy be provided for this state of affairs, but action should be taken to remove from the highways every dilapidated vehicle that is a menace to traffic. The hazards of travel on the highways of Ontario during the season when traffic is heavy are great enough, without the added menace of inefficient cars and reckless drivers of every sort and description, who have no means to compensate for damage which they may cause to innocent persons.

A THOUGHT

Be ye therefore wise as serpents and harmless as doves.—Matthew 10:16

May I deem the wise man rich, and may I have such a portion of gold as none but a prudent man can either bear or employ.—Pinto.

Loose Ends

This column tries to analyze something which cannot be analyzed—particularly in these fresh days of April—but is important, nevertheless, and apparent to everyone—even uninitiated outsiders.

By H. B. W.

THIS IS the season of budding trees and blossoming flowers, when any man, if he be not altogether base, must rejoice that he lives in Victoria. This is the season when Victoria takes on not only an outward appearance, but an inner consciousness, or habit of life quite different from that of other cities. An intangible, illusive thing, this, not to be interpreted in words, and understood by the outward, while it compensates us for anything which we miss by not living in a greater, busier city, this difference which is Victoria, seems to defy analysis.

SURVEYING, AS I can from this window, some of the fairest country around Victoria, I have been trying to decide in my mind what specifically distinguishes Victoria from other Canadian cities. What single factor explains the difference in the atmosphere of this southern end of Vancouver Island from any other place that you may care to think of. I believe, then, that above all it is the naturalness of the city which distinguishes it most. And when you try to decide what makes this naturalness, you will find that there are two separate aspects to it—our strangely rugged, broken landscape with its hills and rocky outcroppings, and our trees. Many cities have one or the other, few both of them combined.

YOU WILL understand what I mean. If you are still interested in a discussion which cannot possibly lead anywhere, but which is admirably well understood by me, I mean by comparing Victoria with Vancouver. Now Vancouver, I venture to say at the risk of securing the censure of every patriotic Victorian, has a finer natural setting than we have. The snow-capped mountains of the North Shore, the outlines of Vancouver Island to the west, the Fraser River and the gleaming Gulf of Georgia, backed by the Olympics to the south, all combine to frame Vancouver in a picture of rare grandeur. But what of Vancouver itself within its glorious boundaries? When you come to Vancouver itself I am prepared to become a patriot and declare that, with all its wealth, with all its strategic position, with all its fine homes, it can never equal Victoria. When you understand why this is so you understand the question originally proposed.

Victoria is so entirely different from any of its neighbors. **THE REASON** why Vancouver can never equal Victoria in charm is that Vancouver has been made while Victoria has just happened—so it seems. Vancouver is a great wilderness, a dense forest, cleared away to make room for the city. Victoria is built almost as the original settlers found it. Vancouver is laid out by the hand of men with geometrical precision, according to the best rules. Victoria grew as it pleased without any rules at all.

IN THE residential districts of Vancouver, as in Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg or any other western city for that matter, you will find that millions are being spent to create just what we have here for the asking. Having by a terrible blunder cleared away every trace of the original forest but a few huge, blackened stumps, Vancouver is trying desperately now to replace it. In place of our mighty oaks with their 300 or 400 years of growth, you will find Vancouver dotted with millions of tiny trees, newly planted and pathetically small, needing almost a lifetime to reach any size. In place of our odd-shaped, moss-covered rocks, they have only boulders which they try to make into rock gardens. In place of our houses clinging to their hill-sides or half-hidden by foliage, there are miles and miles of fine homes on flat lots which look for all the world like the toy houses which we used to arrange along cardboard streets when we were children. They are new, well kept and prosperous-looking. They have more elegance than ours, but less character. In place of our winding, unscientific streets, they have untold miles of paved highways laid out like a checkerboard.

A GENERATION from now Vancouver will have clothed the nakedness of her streets with foliage and her homes will take on a distinctive character from the trees around them. But even then, the difference between us will remain, for nothing that men can lay out can equal the original job which nature performed when she created the site of Victoria.

THIS IS intended as no slight to Vancouver, which, of course, has many things that we cannot offer. There is a tremendous feeling of progress, of achievement in Vancouver these days. Every man there must feel that he is helping to build a metropolis. He has the sense of big things in the making for him and sees on all sides the perpetual miracle of growth. Every morning Vancouver wakes up to do some mighty thing, and goes to bed with the knowledge that it has added that day to its greatness. To live in Vancouver, to be even a small factor in its development, must be an inspiration to anyone.

WE CANNOT duplicate such things on such a scale here, but in our own way we, too, have created something quite unique, and to create something unique in these days of standardization is no mean achievement.

KIRK CO.

"Does Last Longer"

Phone 139 1224 Broad St.

We have made at the western gateway to Canada a place where all men will find something different from what they have known, something like Quebec of the eastern gateway. In a civilization which tends to crush out individuality, what we have done, or what nature has done for us here, is worth while to maintain. Our problem in the future will not be to grow rich like other cities. All that will come to us. Our problem will be to retain in spite of our prosperity that peculiar something which makes life here a compensation for everything.

YOU MAY think that all this is outpouring of a narrow and backward Victorianism, or the idle gibbering of an April day. Very well, but it is not the feeling of the column alone. I find something similar, something generous and full of humility, coming from Vancouver itself. I find the Vancouver Province saying this in an editorial which has been reprinted in other Canadian cities, as if they, too, believed it: "However much we may grow and prosper, we hope we shall still be able to find Victoria fresh and green, immaculate, a place where the grime of the world has never entered. We hope when Victoria has achieved its rightful claims to progress we shall still sail past the wooded point of Oak Bay to find the broom on Beacon Hill golden against the sky, the grey stone Parliament Buildings, with their wide green lawns and beds of roses, the lyceum and brick walls of the Empress Hotel below the caesurae. We hope we shall still find the great oaks of Rockland Avenue thrumming and almost across the road and screening the stately homes of that twisting, old-fashioned street. We hope the white lilies will always carpet the Uplands in the first days of April, the billows pound upon the grassy cliffs of Dallas Road, and the open farm lands, just outside the city, roll up to the rocky slopes of Mount Douglas. We hope that while it grows rich Victoria will somehow find a way to remain always—Victoria."

The Weather

Daily Bulletin Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department

Victoria, April 12—5 a.m.—The barometer remains high over Northern B.C. and fair, mild weather is forecast for the day. Showers have occurred in Saskatchewan.

Reports
Victoria—Barometer, 29.92; temperature, maximum yesterday, 58; minimum, 42; wind, 20 miles E. weather, fair.
Vancouver—Barometer, 29.94; temperature, maximum yesterday, 58; minimum, 42; wind, calm; weather, clear.
Prince Rupert—Barometer, 30.02; temperature, maximum yesterday, 44; minimum, 32; wind, calm; weather, clear.
Bellefleur Point—Barometer, 29.95; temperature, maximum yesterday, 54; minimum, 38; wind, 20 miles E. weather, fair.
Tatoosh—Barometer, 29.96; temperature, maximum yesterday, 58; minimum, 42; wind, 10 miles E. weather, cloudy.
Portland, Ore.—Barometer, 29.98; temperature, maximum yesterday, 58; minimum, 42; wind, 4 miles E. weather, cloudy.
Seattle—Barometer, 29.97; temperature, maximum yesterday, 54; minimum, 42; wind, 4 miles E. weather, cloudy.
San Francisco—Barometer, 30.02; temperature, maximum yesterday, 68; minimum, 52; wind, 4 miles E. weather, cloudy.

Other People's Views

Letters addressed to the Editor and intended for publication will be short and legible written. The longer an article the more likely it is to be dropped. All communications must bear the name and address of the writer, but not for publication unless the writer desires it. The Editor reserves the right to return to the writer or to publish in whole or in part any communication submitted to the Editor.

MORE UNIONISM NEEDED

To the Editor—How can Walter Foster contend that union wages are high here when twenty years ago in England mechanics got 35 to 40 shillings per week. In those days a five-room house rented for 5 or 6 shillings per week; a pair of boots cost about 6 shillings, eggs, twenty-four and thirty for one shilling; Italian or French wine, a bottle for 10 shillings; a Californian—one cent each or two for a penny. Now call the shillings dollars and we see that the present time we are about the same as England was in those days. All that about the state insurance over there? They have unemployed, benefits, sick-benefits, dental and optical treatment—all state controlled. Who brought this about? It was not the urge of organized labor. Again he must admit that over there the workman gets more out of life than we do. All that about the state football, race meetings, athletics, etc? No, Sir, we badly want more and more unionism amongst the workers, and until we get it we shall have to be satisfied with three squares and a bed, and when we fall sick pay our own bills.

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS A CARPENTER

Not so long ago, Eugene F. Grace ran a crane in the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's plant for \$1.50 a day. Now he's president of the company, the second largest of its kind in the United States.

NICE UPON A TIME

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OLD GIRLS JOIN OLD BOYS FOR GRAND REUNION

Historic School Bell to Be Taken From Tower; Ban- quet Plans Made

Old boys of the Central School in their reunion celebration here on May 24 will be joined by twenty-five old girls, who have been meeting regularly for years, and are now out to play their part in glorifying the traditions of the old school.

This announcement was made at the reunion organization committee at the City Hall last night by Charles McKell, who had been selected as spokesman for the old girls.

Chairman George Jay reported that the School Board had sanctioned the removal from the tower of the historic Central School bell, which has called successive generations of Victorians to their studies. This bell will be mounted on a motor to head the parade.

500 FOR BANQUET

The motor trade of the city is providing twenty-five cars to carry representative members of classes of the school as far back as Confederation. Horace Pimley, chairman of the parade committee, announced. There will also be a large fleet with a representation of the school, worked out by architects and artists.

Charles Gardiner, as chairman of the banquet committee, reported that 500 tickets for the banquet and dance at the Empress Hotel on May 23 will be available, first chance to purchase them being offered to registered members of the reunion.

Announcements about the reunion will be broadcast over Seattle, Vancouver and Victoria radio stations to old boys now living along the coast under arrangements made by E. J. Houghton, as chairman of the broadcasting committee. C. B. Sylvester, organizing secretary, announced. Newspaper stories and radio topics are being prepared for publication by Harold B. McDonald and Vic Gravin, who head the publicity committee.

Regimental Activities

Battalion orders by Lieut.-Colonel D. B. Martyn, D.S.O., M.C., commanding 1st Battalion (16th C.E.F.), the Canadian Scottish Regiment.

Duties for week ending April 21, 1930: Orderly officer, Lieut. L. S. Henderson; next for duty, Lieut. J. R. Hall; orderly sergeant, Sgt. J. S. Craig; next for duty, Sgt. F. E. Balsom.

The battalion will parade as follows: Monday, April 14, provisional school, specialists and sports. Dress, mufti; Wednesday, April 16, Vickers gun class; Thursday, April 17, battalion parade and provisional school. Dress, parade order.

Officers and sergeants detailed for duty will attend all parades.

D Company will parade for Lewis Gun Firing, corner Yates and Douglas, at 9.45 p.m., April 27. All those who have not fired their Lewis Gun course are expected to attend.

A meeting of the sergeants' mess will be held immediately after parade on Thursday, April 17.

Attestations—1136, Pte. R. Sheppard, H.Q. Coy. (8th) 5-4-30.

Promotions—To be acting corporal, 963, Pte. C. D. Campbell, A. Company. Discharges—882, Pte. G. H. Palmer, A. Company.

A. J. GRAY, Major and Adjutant, For officer commanding 1st Battalion (16th C.E.F.), the Canadian Scottish Regiment.

Brigade orders by Major T. B. Monk, commanding 5th (B.C.) Coast Brigade C.A., April 8, 1930.

Parades—All batteries will parade under their respective battery commanders, April 15.

Fall in at 7.55 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Inspection—The commanding officer will inspect batteries as under, at 9 p.m. on the following dates:

April 13—55th Heavy Battery.

April 22—55th Heavy Battery.

April 23—3rd A. Section.

Duties as from April 6—Brigade orderly officer—Lieut. Desbarats.

Next for duty—Lieut. Aymer.

Brigade orderly sergeant—Sgt. W. H. Currie.

Next for duty—Sgt. F. Dickinson.

Duty officers and N.C.O.'s will attend on Friday night to supervise sports.

Transfers—The following N.C.O.'s and other ranks are transferred to batteries as under:

No. 7112—Sgt. W. H. Currie, H.Q. to 55th Heavy Battery.

No. 5073—L. Sgt. W. J. Sullivan, 55th Heavy Battery to 12th Heavy Battery.

No. 3096—Gunner G. F. Post, 55th Heavy Battery to 55th Field Battery.

Strength decrease—No. 115, Gnr. T. W. Hall, time expired, 55th Heavy Battery; No. 1108, Gnr. J. W. T. Langley, time expired, 55th Heavy Battery; No. 1119, Gnr. S. Jackson, time expired, 55th Heavy Battery; No. 1117, Gnr. S. H. Hurst, time expired, 55th Heavy Battery; No. 1118, Gnr. J. B. Adams, time expired, 55th Heavy Battery; No. 1120, Gnr. A. W. Pass, time expired, 55th Heavy Battery; No. 3078, Gnr. M. McConnell, time expired, 55th Heavy Battery; No. 3031, Sgt. W. H. Donison, time expired, 55th Heavy Battery.

Strength increase—The following are taken on strength and posted to batteries with dates set opposite their names: No. 536, Gnr. E. Lefey, 2nd A. A. Section, 8-4-30; No. 5192, Gnr. L. G. P. Howe, 12th Heavy Battery, 8-4-30.

Re-engagements—The following N.C.O.'s and other ranks are re-engaged: No. 7116, Gnr. A. F. Seattering, 55th Heavy Battery; No. 7117, Gnr. M. F. Davis, 55th Heavy Battery; No. 7117, Sgt. H. Pretwell, 55th Heavy Battery.

The following is published for information of all concerned:

Warrant Rank M.O. 104—Brigade Sgt.-Major F. Hatcher is permitted to

Unpleasant pimples? An unsightly back

Wash DDD over the bad spots. Perhaps once or twice will be enough. A "velvet" skin instead of rough red blotches, humiliation. Skin sufferers—make the test of this perfect specific.

MAE LARNE DRUG STORE

FREE TRIAL OFFER OF KRUSCHEN

If you have never tried Kruschen—try it now at our expense. We have distributed a great many special "GIANT" packages which make it easy for you to prove our claim for yourself. Ask your druggist for the new "GIANT" 75c package.

This consists of our regular 75c bottle together with a separate trial bottle—sufficient for about one week. Open the trial bottle first, put it to the test, and then, if not entirely convinced that Kruschen does everything we claim it to do, the regular bottle is still as good as new. Take it back. Your druggist is authorized to return your 75c, immediately and without question. You have tried Kruschen free, at our expense. What could be fairer? Manufactured by E. Griffiths Hughes Ltd., Manchester, Eng. (Established 1756). Importers: McMillan Bros. Ltd., Toronto. (Adv.)

relinquish his warrant, with effect February 19.

M.O. 129 Capt. and Major P. T. Stearn, V.D.: 5th (B.C.) Coast Brigade C.A., vacates the appointment of Adjutant, with effect January 31, authorized headquarters 6507.

Sergeants' Mess Meeting—A special meeting of the Sergeants' Mess will be held on Thursday, April 17, at 8 p.m. All members are requested to attend, as matters of great importance are to be dealt with.

S. R. BOWDEN

5th (B.C.) Coast Brigade C.A. Vacancies exist for a few young men who are advised to join up as soon as possible to take advantage of the training now going on.

BRANCH HONORS NEW APPOINTEE

F. C. Green, Surveyor-General, Guest of Engineering Institute

F. C. Green, M.E.I.C., R.P.E., D.L.S., B.C.L.S., who was recently appointed surveyor-general of British Columbia, was the guest of honor at a congratulatory luncheon given by the Victoria branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada yesterday.

F. G. Aldous, A.M.E.I.C., B.C.L.S., acted as chairman, and in introducing Mr. Green alluded to the general satisfaction resulting from his appointment. Mr. Green's long experience would benefit not only himself but the position he held.

Expressing his appreciation of the honor done him, Mr. Green spoke of some of his experiences along the trails of B.C. and compared the modern air surveys to the old back-packing days.

With regard to his new duties he felt confidence in his assistant, F. O. Morris, A. S. G. Musgrave, secretary of the and was assured of success.

B. C. Land Surveyors, Patrick Philip, Deputy Minister of Public Works, and J. P. Forde, district engineer of the Federal Public Works Department, all spoke in laudatory terms of the new surveyor-general.

RARE DISEASE CAUSE OF DEATH IN TORONTO

Toronto, April 12—A disease so rare there have been but fifty-two recorded cases throughout the world since it was discovered in 1922 has made an appearance in Toronto.

It is known as "Noma" and in the case being discussed throughout local hospitals, killed a woman patient after three days' illness.

Similar in organism to the "trench mouth" from which the soldiers suffered overseas, the disease in the present case, which was actually determined by the pathological analysis at St. Michael's Hospital, literally ate the floor of the patient's mouth and despite the prompt operation of the diagnosing surgeon, swept right on, dissolving and killing the white corpuscles of her entire body.

So little is known of the disease that doctors are not certain whether it is infectious or contagious, but are rather inclined to believe it is caused by other blood components in healthier persons.

Water Board Sees Irrigation Areas

Applications from irrigation districts for further loans from the conservation fund were heard and investigations of water supplies were made by members of the Water Board during visits to Vernon, Okanagan Centre, Kelowna, Westbank, Peachland, Summerland, Naramata and Penticton.

Major J. C. MacDonald, controller of water rights; J. E. Lane, chairman of the Water Board, and Ernest Davis, chief engineer of the Water Rights Branch of the Department of Lands, made the trip. At Penticton an application of the municipality for authority to raise its irrigation rates was heard and decision was reserved. An application of a group of orchardists in Okanagan Centre, which desires formation of an irrigation district under the Water Act was heard.

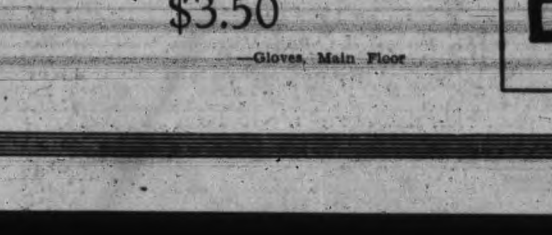
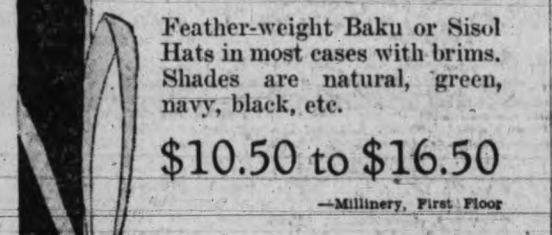
Conspiracy And Perjury Charges Are Dismissed

Canadian Press

Winnipeg, April 12—Charges of perjury, conspiracy and obtaining money under false affidavit were dismissed against John A. Forlong here yesterday in connection with the \$2,000 will of his father-in-law, the late Alexander MacDonald. Forlong had pleaded not guilty and elected trial by jury.

Two weeks ago, charges of perjury and conspiracy against W. A. Irish, witness to one of the MacDonald testaments, were dismissed in the city police court.

Magistrate R. G. Graham officiated in both cases. The two actions mark termination of threatened court action following warrants sworn out by Chief of Police Chris. H. Newton while Forlong was at Battle Creek, Mich., and Irish was in Honolulu.



Easter Fashions

Afternoon Dresses

In Newer, Smart Styles for
Spring and Summer

Dresses of georgette and flat crepe, plain colors or printed. All in accordance with the present fashionable silhouette. They have bertha, capelet or contrasting collars of lace or georgette. All fashionable shades. Sizes 14 to 52.

\$15.00 and \$25.00

Distinctive Coats

These are made from tricotine or poiret will and satin. Semi-fitted and wrappy styles. Some with shoulder cape or collars finished with fur.

\$29.75 and \$39.75

Smartest Tweed Ensembles

Some very smart styles are shown in these popular spring costumes in medium or longer lengths. Straight or flare skirts. Blouses of plain or printed silks to match coat lining.

\$19.75, \$27.90 and \$35.00

New Rayon Lingerie By Harvey

Slips made on new princess lines with built-up shoulders. Shades peach, apricot, sunset, sunset, metone, platinum, white and black. Each \$2.75

Rayon Slips in opera top style of fine quality rayon, shadow-proof and in all good shades \$2.75

Rayon Vests and Bloomers with insets of Italian cutwork. Shades Nile, metone, apricot, peach, orchid. Small, medium and large. A suit \$4.00

—Lingerie, First Floor

Foundation Garments For Spring Wear

Step-in Girdles with slightly raised waistline to give princess effect. Made of pink elastic with panel front and back of broche. Lightly boned \$7.50

Step-in Girdle of strong pink elastic, reinforced top and bottom with two soft bones down front \$4.95

Elastic Step-in Girdle with panel front and back of broche, medium length and lightly boned; low top. Each \$2.50

—Corsets, First Floor

Dainty Easter Frocks For Girls

Silkasheen Frocks in pastel tints of peach, mauve, green and blue. Sizes for the ages of 8 to 14 years

\$4.50

Bloomer Dresses of silkasheen trimmed with smocking and embroidery. Shown in delicate shades of blue, green, mauve, peach and green. Sizes 2 to 6.

\$3.95

Bloomer Dresses of broadcloth with smocking, for the ages of 2 to 6. Shades are rose, blue, green, canary, flesh and peach.

\$2.95

Girls' Waists of Spun Silk

Sizes for 8 to 10 years \$3.50

Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years \$3.75

—Children's Wear, First Floor



Women's Sports Shoes

For Spring and Summer

Rubber Sole Oxfords, in smartest combination leathers. Smoked elk, tan calf, pearl elle and suntan. All widths. Pair

\$6.50

Women's Slippers

For Easter Gifts

Beautiful coloring, in silk brocade, glazed kid and patent leather. An unusually large selection. A pair

\$1.45 to \$3.50

—Women's Shoes, First Floor



Rainbow Chiffon Hosiery

To Match Easter Attire

Rainbow Chiffon Hose with black "Art Modern" heels, reinforced inside hem for garter. Full fashioned. Shades, Alvaris, Ambrosia, estasy, promenade and smoke. Sizes 8½ to 10. A pair

\$1.95

Rainbow Chiffon Hose, with openwork clocks. Clear texture silk to top, with plect edge. Full fashioned, with slendo heels. All new shades. Sizes 8½ to 10. A pair

\$2.50



Handbags

To Match Your Costume

Fashionable Handbags of fine calfskin on shell or leather covered frames, lined with moire silk and fitted with swing purse and mirror. New styles and colors.

\$4.50 and \$7.50

—Main Floor

Children's Smart Hosiery

Silk and Lisle Three-quarter Hose, with turn-down tops. Silk finish with lisle reinforcement. Shades suitable for better wear.

65c

Girls' Thread Silk Hose, with semi-fashioned legs and narrow ankles. Reinforced square heels. Numerous shades. Sizes 7 to 9½. A pair

79c

—Children's Hosiery, Lower Main

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SALADA quality will always be the finest you can buy

"SALADA" TEA

'Fresh from the gardens'

PICTURE OF EVE IN HAIR RIBBON STIRS WOMEN

Illinois Club Discuss Painting of Garden of Eden: Object to Inadequate Clothes

Chicago, April 12.—A painting of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden and nothing else except a ribbon, has created an argument at the Illinois Women's Athletic Club.

The painting is by Miss Valentine Vogel, of St. Louis, and hangs in a

special exhibit. The title is "After," which someone said meant "After."

The picture shows the first man and the first woman in red silhouettes against a green sky. Eve wears a ribbon atop her head.

Mrs. Schmidt expressed serious doubt that there were hair ribbons in those days.

BLUSHING ALL OVER Mrs. Charles Peterson, chairman of the club's art salon, believes the picture represents the awakening of womanhood, or something else of the sort. It is her opinion that a hair ribbon is inadequate attire. She feels that as long as Eve was buying ribbon she might as well have bought some more.

The deep shade of red in which the silhouettes are painted also caused comment. Mrs. Emily Lundgren thought the artist's intent was that the pair were "blushing all over." The club has been unable to decide whether or not to banish the work from the salon, much as Adam and Eve were banished from the Garden.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN MUSIC OFFERED

An award of scholarships to young pianists throughout the country has recently been announced by the University of Washington Music Department, Seattle, which entitles the winners to instruction under the world renowned pianist and teacher, Sigismund Stojowski, pupil and exponent of the great Paderewski.

Scholarships are available for the summer term from July 1 to August 15, when the annual summer colony of pianists will assemble under the direction of Mr. Stojowski, on the beautiful estate of the Moran School, Bainbridge Island, near Seattle.

The award of scholarships is made possible through the efforts of the Association of Stojowski Students, formed for this purpose.

Classes and private lessons for advanced and junior students are offered in the summer course.

Eligibility rules for scholarship applicants are as follows:

(a) Applicants must be under thirty years of age.

(b) Scholarships are not available to former Stojowski students.

(c) Scholarship students must be prepared to remain throughout the entire term of the course to derive full benefit therefrom.

Awards will be based on the following considerations: Technical and interpretative ability, General musicianship, Scope of repertoire, Earnestness of purpose, Worthiness of financial aid.

Further information may be obtained by writing Ruth Allen McGreevy, music department of the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

LODGE WOMEN HONOR VISITING GRAND OFFICER

Mrs. H. L. Ross, President of Canadian Daughters' League, Banquet Guest

Mrs. H. L. Ross, of Vancouver, grand president of the Canadian Daughters' League, paid her official visit to the West Coast on Thursday evening. Freeing the regular evening meeting a banquet was held in Carson's tearooms. The tables were beautifully decorated with red tulips, daffodils and fern, carrying out the league colors. Course bouquets and boutonnieres of dainty spring flowers provided favors. The honored guests were Mrs. H. L. Ross, grand president; Mrs. G. H. Gardner, grand sergeant-at-arms; Mesdames A. Haines and R. Ritchie, grand conveners; Mr. R. J. McLaughlin and Mr. A. G. Pike of the national grand council of Native Sons, and Col. D. McGowan. Mrs. R. A. Bar, president of the assembly, presided.

TOASTS HONORED

The following toasts were honored: "The King," "Our Country," proposed by Miss Louise Noble to which Mr. McLaughlin responded; "Our Grand Officers," by Mrs. Galbraith, to which Mrs. Ritchie, to which Mr. Pike responded. Col. McGowan spoke a few words of encouragement and appreciation. The speakers spoke of the need of co-operation, a fuller realization of the duties and responsibilities as Canadian citizens and the necessity of training those who came here from other lands, to become good Canadians. Mr. McLaughlin read an appropriate poem entitled "Canadian."

The regular meeting opened at 7.30 at which time the grand officers were received and several members of Assembly No. 8 welcomed. Six candidates were initiated into membership. Mrs. Ross gave a short talk and complimented members of the assembly on the splendid work accomplished by their since organization less than a year ago.

LECTURE ON OLD SMOKE

At the close of the meeting C. L. Harrison gave a most instructive lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, depicting conditions in Smoke and Levee River as they were in the early days and as they are to-day. The lecture was interspersed with stories both amusing and pathetic and the precision of the assembly and all present was voiced in a vote of thanks moved by Mesdames Lillie and Dewar.

Mrs. Ross was introduced to the visitors and again spoke a few words in her usual pleasing manner. She was presented with a book and a beautiful bouquet. The presentation was accompanied by a pleasing ceremony in which the Misses Hocking, Dickson, Dewar, Thompson, Haines and Noble took part. Miss Noble sang "The End of a Perfect Day."

The many beautiful selections played by the orchestra throughout the evening were much enjoyed and reflected great credit on the organizer and leader, Miss Buckley. The committee in charge of the evening's entertainment included Mesdames Clark, Fitzsimmons, and Galbraith. Miss Little assisted with the decorations.

GOV. GENERAL ENTER-TAINED AT DINNER-DANCE

(Continued From Page 6)

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Miss A. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Burke, Miss Dorothy Burke, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wood, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Cotterell, Mr. R. C. Colburn, Mr. E. Peley, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Roberts, Mr. F. L. Bossons, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Phelps, Miss Helen Johnson, Mr. Angus McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rogers, Mr. Allan Russell, Miss Alison King, Mr. Don King, Miss Helen Nelson, Miss Gilda, Shawlman.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Malkin, Mr. and Mrs. Victor MacLean, Miss Ruth MacLean, Mr. and Mrs. Mayne D. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. S. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. George Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Alice Swanson, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Prentice Bloedel, Brig-General and Mrs. Victor Odium, Mr. Andrew Lang, Mr. John B. McKenney, Mr. John Roberts, Miss Catharine Cotton, Mr. Ian London, Mr. Norman Lang, Mr. Rooke, Captain Pritchard, Miss Betty Burns, Mr. Pat Burns, Mr. William Ferguson, Mr. Jack Holt, Miss Jessie Wylie, Mr. W. L. Wylie, Gen. and Mrs. H. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. R. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Brown, Miss Emily Cronkite, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Mackie, Mr. Frank Berg, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Horne, Major J. G. Fordham, Mrs. Cecil Cotton, Miss Frances Gatewood, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Irwin, Mr. Philip Rogers, Mr. Dick Phillips, Mr. C. W. Lonsdale, Shawlman, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Symes, Mr. and Mrs. Foster Hunting, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Hamish Hamilton, Hon. Arthur Meighen, Mr. J. J. Gibbons, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. C. Studd, Mr. and Mrs. George Kidd, Mr. Richard Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Blake Manning Wilson, and Miss Florence Fyfe Smith.

Canadian Daughters' League—Assembly No. 5 Canadian Daughters' League will hold their regular monthly social meeting in the Sons of Canada Hall next Tuesday evening when the members of the P. W. Assembly No. 30 are invited to be their guests. The meeting will open at 7.30 instead of 8 o'clock, when a brief business session will be held. The special committee reminds the members of No. 5 to be ready with their suggestions respecting the conduct of the diamond jubilee celebration of British Columbia, entering the Dominion of Canada.

Magicians Met.—The Victoria Society of Magicians, Ring No. 10, held their monthly meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Thorne Jr., 1043 Roslyn Road. Business was terminated as quickly as possible, in order to give the members more time to indulge in the mysteries of magic. A buffet supper was served and both host and hostess proved themselves excellent entertainers.

YOUR BABY and MINE

By MRS. MARY L. METER

Mrs. Meter will be glad to answer all questions pertaining to babies and children. A stamped and self-addressed envelope forwarded to this office will bring a personal reply.

The general condition of the hair is a fairly good index of the child's general health. The puny under-fed child is apt to have a head of thin, lustreless hair. The strong child (whether thin or fat) has vigorous, shining hair, indicative of his abundant vitality. Obviously there are all types of hair—light, fine hair, and coarse, strong hair, curly and straight. The first type may seem thinner than the second without its actually being so. One can usually distinguish unhealthy hair no matter what its general type.

Scalp and skin conditions are closely allied, so that when the child's skin shows a rash due to an imperfect diet, the scalp shows the same rash, sometimes aggravated by being more difficult to keep clean.

When there is something in the scalp or hair-condition that doesn't please the mother, she is apt to think that her treatment must be confined to hair and scalp. What she should realize is that through proper diet, sunlight and exercise she must build up the child's whole body and that the scalp conditions and the glory of the hair will be likewise improved.

We feel certain, though we can't prove it, that if we washed our heads as often as we wash our faces, we would not have dandruff. The skin all over is subject to a daily fluffing off. When washing the skin this is not so apparent though it can be detected when rubbing with a rough towel.

On the head this fluffing off takes place daily also and, not being washed, collects on the head. This, when mixed with dirt and oil from the scalp, gives us our common garden variety of dandruff. No wonder it is so hard to get rid of—it's perfectly natural.

GOOD DIET IMPORTANT Diet has a lot to do with hair. Glanorous conditions have even more. The bearded lady of the circus and the hairless youth are both suffering from glandular abnormalities, which in the first case influence an extraordinary growth of hair and in the second have the opposite effect.

The child who is a cretin (suffering from an under-secretion from the thyroid gland) has a peculiar dry and straw-like hair. When the doctor finds a child with this type of hair and, added to it, some of the other striking indications of thyroid insufficiency, he doesn't advise the mother to go home and rub oil on the child's dry scalp. Instead he gives the child glandular medication, knowing that when the glandular condition is improved the hair will be likewise.

All of this Mrs. A. G. is in answer to your question about what to do for an oily scalp. I would brush the child's hair daily to take off surface dirt. I would wash it frequently enough to keep it clean and healthy, twice weekly if necessary. I would look to the child's diet to see that it is good in every respect, and if this doesn't help, I would have the child given a thorough physical examination.

Blood Tests Taken to Solve Parentage in Portland Controversy

Portland, April 12.—With the entrance of a third woman into the case, solution of the mystery cloaking the birth and parentage of little Georgiana Jane Schaefer appeared no nearer than ever yesterday.

The latest figure to appear in the strange controversy which revolves around claims of both Mrs. George F. Schaefer of Portland and Miss Geraldine Watson of Los Angeles, to being the mother of the child, is Mrs. Reynolds, who Dellmore Lessard, Mrs. Schaefer's attorney, said last night, is his client's twin sister. Lessard declared it was Mrs. Reynolds, not Mrs. Schaefer, who took charge of a child asserted to have been abandoned in a Los Angeles hotel room last January by Miss Watson. The attorney said Mrs. Reynolds represented herself as Mrs. George F. Schaefer of Portland, aunt of Miss Watson.

Lessard explained Mrs. Reynolds is an intimate friend of Mrs. Watson and "has a strong maternal instinct."

Any efforts of Los Angeles authorities to gain possession of the child claimed by Mrs. Schaefer as having been born to her at a local hospital, Lessard asserted, will meet with strong resistance by Mr. and Mrs. Schaefer.

The attorney said results of a blood test made here yesterday with a view of establishing parentage of the child claimed by Mrs. Schaefer would be announced within two days.

Meanwhile local authorities took further steps to determine whether Georgiana Jane Schaefer and the child said to have been abandoned by Miss Watson are the same. Dr. John G. Able, city health officer, has requested Capt. Martha Randall, Portland police woman, who is in Los Angeles, to obtain footprints of Miss Watson's baby. He said he will compare them with footprints of Georgiana Jane if they are available.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. A. Carmichael left today on a motor trip to Port Alberni.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Leck of Vancouver are at the Empress Hotel today.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Berger and Mr. and Mrs. H. Latourette of Portland, Ore., are registered at the Empress.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Burns and Mrs. L. S. Townsend of Santa Ana, Cal., are registered at the Empress Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Reid of Santa Monica, Cal., are registered at the Empress.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Sargent arrived at the Empress Hotel yesterday from Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Renner of Calgary are staying at the Empress Hotel for a few days.

Mrs. H. B. Fisher and daughter arrived at the Empress Hotel yesterday from Los Angeles.

Mrs. A. McCallum and Mrs. B. Molton of Portland are spending a few days in Victoria and are guests at The Empress.

On Friday afternoon a very enjoyable party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. MacDougall, 1484 Lang Street, in honor of the seventh birthday of their son, Freddie. Dainty refreshments were served, the table being centred with a birthday cake, with seven lighted candles. The color scheme was carried out in pale green and yellow. Games were enjoyed by the little guests. The invited guests were

Sports Suits

In Styles Paris Sponsors!

THESE two and three-piece knitted Sports Suits are styled in the newest manner. The woman of discernment will immediately recognize how completely and faithfully they follow the latest dictates of Paris. The fabrics, of course, are imported and the new colors savor bewitchingly of the freshness and beauty of spring. They are priced from

\$27.50

Smart New Sports Coats

IN EVERY important essential . . . in style, tailoring and quality of fabric . . . these sweeds are quite the smartest Sports Coats of the season! Their swagger air has been subtly restrained so that they appeal as once to the taste of the fastidious. The sweeds are imported and the new weaves and shades are precisely correct for spring and summer. They are priced from

\$29.50

Dorothy M. Winder

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Why We Are What We Are!

If we were all alike—like peas in a pod; if everybody thought and acted the same—the problems and perplexities of life would be simple. Indeed, it would be a great world perhaps, but a dull, monotonous and uninteresting one.

Yes—Now You Can Rebuild Yourself

Laymen often wonder why it is that some people are not as bright as others and whether the condition can be corrected.

Why? A Blonde blooms more beautifully than a Brunette and why a Brunette maintains youth longer than a Blonde?

Do you know the true cause of defective vision and how these ocular ills may sometimes be permanently cured WITHOUT the aid of disfiguring and expensive glasses?

Youth Health Method brings to light many other phases of life that puzzle many of us. It clears away the maze of doubt and misunderstanding and answers why we enter life with joy and enthusiasm but time quickly cools it. Yet no one can carry the freshness of the morning through the day into the night.

Youth passes—age matures and at length—we must resign ourselves to growing old. But the end is the result of our lives and whether or not we have profited by the secrets of nature and discoveries of science—above all, kept ourselves fit.

Do You Know

Why a child is so backward in school that it cannot keep pace with the rest of the children? Why the pituitary gland can make or break any man?

Why the individual with an inactive pituitary lacks the spirit of "I will" and will always hesitate and be afraid of tackling a job that would not deter those with an active pituitary?

Why one with a slow-acting pituitary is doomed to failure?

Your First Duty is to Yourself

Are you getting the most out of life? If not, there is a way for you to do so. Don't pick on discouraged even one more hour. ACT RIGHT NOW—the address is

Good talent has been secured and attendance. Refreshments will be Tommy Larman's orchestra will be in service by the social committee.



It Is Our Business

That is the advantage we hold over the old method of tub washing. We have made a study of modern methods, and our processes are the outcome of scientific certainty. Every fabric receives the laundering proved best by scientific test. Colors that are suspected of not being fast are washed separately. Silk, woolens, etc., are given special handling.

Economy Steam Laundry

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Vancouver Captures Opening Game of Series With Boston

THE Peerless Clancy Guides Lions to Splendid Victory

SPORTS MIRROR

WHILE all four of the vessels being constructed by yachtsmen of the United States to defend the America's Cup this year against Sir Thomas Lipton's Challenger Shamrock V will be sailed by amateur skippers in the series of elimination races to decide which one will meet the Shamrock V, and also in the cup races, they will have professional masters on the mast and paid masters in charge of them. All four professional masters of the yachts are now preparing to aid in rigging them as soon as they take the water. Each captain of a racer is aided by knowing each bit of wire stay and rope that is put into her.

Lined up on Sir Thomas Lipton's cup challenger "sailing master and in supreme command, will be the British professional, Captain Ernest (Red) Heard. Captain Heard is fifty years old and has been in yacht racing for thirty years. He will match his skill and skill against an amateur, but his apprenticeship on fishing craft in the North Sea. Although practically unknown on this side of the Atlantic as far as his craftiness is concerned, he was a seaman on the cup challenger Shamrock III which Reliance defeated off Sandy Hook in 1903, and mate on Shamrock IV, which Reliance finally beat ten years ago, after losing the first two races. He was born in Tollebury, Essex.

Captain Heard's fame as a racing skipper was earned after the World War. He first attracted attention on the twelve-metre Norsea in 1924. That craft, built in Norway, won the King's Cup on the other side of the Atlantic three times. In 1928 Captain Heard was on Astra, the late Sir Mortimer Singer's seventy-five footer. She was his first big yacht, and he won her against Sir Thomas Lipton's twenty-three-metre Shamrock, which is the Irish baronet's cruising-cruiser, the White Heather and the schooner Westward, and won four races in eight starts. Astra was designed by Charles E. Nicholson, who is turning out the new cup challenger.

The four professionals who are making ready to assist in fitting out the U.S. craft are John Christensen, on Westward; Gustav Olsen, on Yankee; John Muir, on Whirlwind; and George Monnell, on Enterprise. All have been in yacht racing for years. When it was decided to renew the contests between Reliance and Vanitie after the last cup races, he superintended rigging Vanitie as a schooner and was on her when she completely turned the tables on her rival that had beaten her out for cup honors.

Captain Olsen was masthead man on Reliance in the last cup races off Sandy Hook and afterward served with John S. Lawrence, who will have the wheel of Yankee, on Lawrence's schooner Advance. Last year he was with Henry L. Maxwell on the 50-footer Barbara. He is a native of Mandal, Norway.

Captain Muir, who was with Paul E. Hammond, one of the Whirlwind syndicate, on the 50-footer troquois H when the latter won the King's Cup off Bar Harbor in 1923, is a rather short, stocky man with long windjammer experience. His home is in Greenport, L.I.

Captain Monnell, who will be on Enterprise, was with Mr. Vanderbilt on the latter's schooner, the Enterprise. He was cast overboard from Vagant by the breaking of a spinaker pole in a race in Block Island Sound off Newport in June, 1927. He managed to grab a line and towed astern some distance before the yacht could be headed up into the wind and her headway stopped, so he could be pulled aboard. His only regret expressed afterward was that his mishap cost Vagant her chance in the race.

Captain Monnell is at Greenport fitting out the old schooner Vagant as a tender for Enterprise to carry her extra spars and sails and to house her crew. Corona was built for the America's Cup defense, the ship Columbia, but was beaten out by Vigilant. That was in 1893, the year Jubilee and Pili-prim also raced for the honor of being chosen defender. Corona, now thirty-seven years old, is a steel craft. In a great race in 1897 over 180 miles from Vineyard Haven, on Martha's Vineyard, around Cape Cod and up to Bar Harbor, Me., she defeated the schooner Emerald by twenty-seven seconds.

Hector McDonald Unpopular Loser

Hollywood, Cal., April 12.—Cecil Payne, Louisville, Ky., lightweight, won an unpopular decision over Hector McDonald, Vancouver, B.C., in ten rounds here yesterday evening.

FOXY PHANN Opportunity doesn't give a rap if you're fast asleep



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LET'S GO TO BREAKAWAY
CUT HOT AND SEND IN
A SAVING TITLE TO "STATION"

Great Defence Star of Ottawa Stars in 3-1 Win of Coast Champions Over Famous N.H.L. Club; Scores One Goal While Joe Jerwa, His Defence Partner, Nets the Other Two; Clapper Scores for Bruins; Boston Only Shows Flashes of Real Form; Eddie Shore Turns in Fine Performance.

Canadian Press
Vancouver, April 12.—Boston Bruins, runners-up to Canadiens of Montreal in the recent world's hockey championship play-offs, failed to show much of their famed puck wizardry here yesterday evening and, as a result, dropped a 3 to 1 decision to the Vancouver Lions, Pacific Coast League champions.

Dempsey Offers Carnera \$50,000 To Meet Godfrey

Chicago, April 12.—Jack Dempsey has offered Messrs. Duffy and See, managers of Primo Carnera, \$50,000 and a percentage of the gate for an outdoor bout in Chicago some time this summer.

The former heavyweight champion, however, does not propose to meet the Italian himself, but has lined up George Godfrey, huge negro from Leipsville, Pa., as Primo's opposition.

FILLY TURNS IN BRILLIANT PERFORMANCE

Baltimore, Md., April 12.—Molasses Jane, a four-year-old filly from the Bram Castle Farm, turned in another of her brilliant performances to defeat a field of fillies and mares in the Jean Carter Waddell Handicap at Bowie yesterday.

The bay daughter of Ballot merely toyed with her field as she galloped over the seven furlongs in 1:26 to finish three lengths in front of Admiral Cayte T. Grayson's Panda with Henry Jayne Whitney's Rufel, third. Molasses Jane packed 120 pounds.

Returns \$7.10 For \$2 Pastebord; Rueful, the Favorite, Disappoints

Baltimore, Md., April 12.—Molasses Jane, a four-year-old filly from the Bram Castle Farm, turned in another of her brilliant performances to defeat a field of fillies and mares in the Jean Carter Waddell Handicap at Bowie yesterday.

The surprise of the race was not so much the victory of the consistent Molasses Jane, which paid \$7.10, but the poor showing made by Rueful. On the basis of her recent triumph, the Whitney filly was made favorite but did not run within twenty pounds that race, finishing a length and a half back of Panda.

FAVORITE FAILS

The surprise of the race was not so much the victory of the consistent Molasses Jane, which paid \$7.10, but the poor showing made by Rueful. On the basis of her recent triumph, the Whitney filly was made favorite but did not run within twenty pounds that race, finishing a length and a half back of Panda.

Bowie, Md., April 12.—Results of horse racing here yesterday follow:
First race—Seven furlongs: Mucker, \$18.80, \$2.20, \$5.20; Bellicaus, \$3.80, \$2.80; Polter, \$2.80, Time, 1:26.
Second race—Four furlongs: Tarpaulin, \$18.80, \$7.30; Glidella, \$5.30, \$2.20; Smeat, \$3.80, Time, 47-3-5.
Third race—Six furlongs: Hypnot, \$6.80, \$5.80, \$1.20; Lindy, \$6.60, \$4.40; Valley, \$4.20, Time, 1:12.
Fourth race—Seven furlongs: Molasses Jane, \$7.40, \$2.60; Panda, \$6.20, \$3.80; Rufel, \$2.20, Time, 1:26.
Fifth race—Five and one-half furlongs: \$2.80, \$5.80, \$1.20; Prince Edwards, \$2.80, \$1.10; \$2.20, \$2.20, Time, 1:18.
Sixth race—Mile and one-eighth: \$2.80, \$5.80, \$1.20; Lieutenant, \$2.20, \$4.40; Red Cross Princess, \$2.20, \$1.40, Time, 1:49 2-5.
Seventh race—Mile and one-eighth: Lena M., \$20.20, \$6.80, \$3.20; High Life, \$5.20, \$3.20; Matins Minister, \$2.20, Time, 1:49 4-5.

Tanforan, April 12.—Results of horse racing here yesterday follow:
First race—Four and one-half furlongs: Mocita, \$6, \$3.60, \$2.80; Evelyn, \$4, \$3, \$2.80, Time, 1:35.
Second race—Five and one-half furlongs: Knighthood, \$6, \$3.60, \$2.80; Desert Storm, \$10, \$6, \$2.80, Time, 1:48.
Third race—Six furlongs: Perrillon, \$6, \$3.60, \$2.80; Busy 8th, \$4, \$3, \$2.80, Time, 1:14 4-5.
Fourth race—Five and one-half furlongs: Flagline, \$4, \$2.40, \$2.20; Nifty, \$4, \$3, \$2.80, Time, 1:35 2-5.
Fifth race—Six furlongs: Seth's Companion, \$4.40, \$2.80, \$2.40; Tecolote, \$5, \$3.40, \$2.80, Time, 1:16 2-5.
Sixth race—One mile: Plain Pete, \$6, \$4, \$2.80; Deep River, \$5, \$2.80; Sweepin Ray, \$4, Time, 1:40.
Seventh race—Mile and one-eighth: War Salsam, \$6, \$3.60, \$2.80; Louis Wright, \$5, \$3, \$2.80; Paul Hirtenstein, \$3, Time, 1:47 2-5.

BUD TAYLOR WINS

Minneapolis, April 12.—Bud Taylor, Terre Haute, Ind., veteran, knocked out Paul Wansley, Minneapolis, 125-pounder, here yesterday evening, in the fifth round of a scheduled ten-round bout. Taylor weighed 127 pounds.

SOMERVILLE AND HOUAMANS REACH FINAL

Canadian Star and Englewood Golfer Turn in Spectacular Rounds

Pinehurst, N.C., April 12.—C. Ross Somerville of London, Ont., former Canadian champion, and Eugene Houmans of Englewood, N.J., played spectacular golf yesterday to stroke their way to the final round of the north and south amateur tournament.

Somerville produced every trick in his bag to beat George Voigt, the defending champion, with a birdie on the nineteenth hole. Houmans had less difficulty in winning from James T. Hunter of North Adams, Mass., 3, and both matches were played brilliantly.

Fighting Irishman Wins Again

By JIMMY THOMPSON



IN THE RECENT COMMENTS OF A N.Y. PAPER—IT LOOKS AS IF THEY INTEND TO USE THE CLOUTING CELL OF VANCOUVER AS AN INSTRUMENT OF BALLY HOO FOR THE NEXT SCRAP

WHAT A GARGIN THE CASH CUSTOMERS WILL GET THE NEXT TIME WE MEET

WHEN THE "DOC" TOLD JIMMY THAT HE WOULD HAVE TO LAY OFF HIS HIT POP, SAID HE WOULD SEE THAT HE DIDN'T USE ANY PART OF IT EVEN IF HE HAD TO FEED HIM HIMSELF

WHEN JIMMY GAVE JACK THE THOMPSON QUOTE IN THE FIRST ROUND AND CONNECTED WITH HIS HEAD—INAPPROPRIATELY THAT'S WHAT SAID THE DUSKY LAD FROM A KO.

CLASS "B" PLAYERS TO SEEK TITLE

First Annual Championship Will Be Opened at Uplands Club To-morrow

Entry List of Fifty-six; Draw and Starting Times Are Announced

Final Selections For British Walker Cup Golf Team Announced

St. Andrews, Scotland, April 12.—The championship committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club to-day completed the British Walker Cup team for the international golf matches with the United States, with the appointment of Robert Harris, Wm. Campbell, and J. A. Lang.

The other seven members of the team, named a month ago, are: R. W. Hartley, Sir E. W. E. Holderness, J. N. Smith, J. A. Stoddart, C. J. H. Tolley, T. A. Torrance, and R. H. Wethered. Wethered is captain.

The matches will be played May 15-16 at Sandwich. This year will mark the sixth formal contest between amateur golfers of the two countries for the Walker Cup. The United States has won all the matches played and an informal match in 1921 preceding the start of the formal competition in 1922.

The team from the United States will be captained by Robert T. Jones Jr., and will include, in addition to Jones, Harrison E. Johnston, George Von Elm, Francis Guimel, George Voigt, Dr. O. F. Willing, Don Moe and Roland Mackenzie.

Mrs. Pressler In Comeback to Again Win Championship

Los Angeles, April 12.—In a hard, uphill struggle, which found her trailing at the end of the first eighteen holes two down, Mrs. Leona Pressler, San Gabriel, defending state champion, yesterday defeated Miss Helen Lawson, Los Angeles, 4 and 3, to retain the California women's golf title.

WOMEN WILL SEEK TROPHY

Annual Spring Cup Competition Will Commence at Colwood Monday

With a fine entry list, the annual Colwood Spring Cup tournament for the women members will be opened on Monday at the Colwood Golf Club with the eighteen-hole qualifying round.

CROWD ENJOYS IRON MAN ACT

"Rocky" Brooks Bends Iron Bars in Mouth and Breaks Granite With Fist

With a few parlor tricks such as bending three-quarter inch iron bars in his mouth, twisting fourteen inch spikes, breaking granite with his bare fist, driving five-inch nails into a plank and then extracting them with his teeth, "Rocky" Brooks, Victoria, "Iron Man," entertained the large crowd which attended his demonstrations of strength on Blanshard Street yesterday.

The pairings and starting times follow:
10.00—Mrs. Griddle and Mrs. Perry.
10.05—Mrs. Hetherington and Mrs. Cathcart.
10.10—Mrs. Crowe and Miss D. Scott.
10.15—Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Carey Martin.
10.20—Miss Sara Spencer and Mrs. Morris.
10.25—Mrs. C. E. Wilson and Miss Anne Michaels.
1.30—Miss Dunsmuir and Mrs. Patterson.
1.35—Mrs. Bennett and Mrs. Hutchison.
1.40—Mrs. Parry and Miss Watson.
1.45—Mrs. Philbrick and Mrs. Lawson.
2.00—Mrs. Fraser and Mrs. Gonnason.
2.05—Mrs. Poir and Mrs. McKenzie.
2.10—Miss K. Fraser and Mrs. A. T. Goward.
2.20—Mrs. Hodges and Miss Elsa Michaels.

Madison Dix Is K.O'd By Divodi

San Francisco, April 12.—Andy Divodi, sturdy welterweight from New York City, knocked out Madison Dix of Bellingham, Wash., in the fifth round of their ten-round bout here yesterday evening.

ANGELS IN THEIR FOURTH STRAIGHT WIN

Los Angeles Club Remains at Head of Coast Ball League By Another Victory

Oakland Requires Eleven Innings to Nose Out Hollywood; Seattle Wins

San Francisco, April 12.—The Portland Club of the Pacific Coast Baseball League is having a hard time getting started. At least, the standards to-day, after four games of the new season, so indicate. The Ducks had a chance yesterday to break into the win column until Los Angeles slingers cut loose in the ninth to take the contest 6-5.

The Angels required eleven innings at Oakland to defeat the Hollywood Stars 9-8. The Oaks used five pitchers and the Stars three. Each team has won two games in the initial series. The Seals muffed the chances to take a ball game from Seattle by failing to put over runs at critical moments in the eighth and ninth frames when they had the bases full with none out. A homer by Almaraz in the fifth scored three ahead of him and put the game on ice for the Indians 9-7.

The San Francisco Mission beat artists enjoyed a workout at Sacramento and took the Senators down the line to win a 10-3. The Missions had little difficulty in finding the left-handed offerings of Vinci, who was jerked by Manager Buddy Ryan in the fourth, after he had been scored on seven times.

Los Angeles, April 12.—Ken Williams' two home runs which accounted for four of the five Portland runs yesterday went to no avail here when the Angels rallied in the ninth to make a clean sweep of the opening series with a 9 to 5 victory. It was the fourth consecutive triumph for the locals.

A triple by Sigafos, intentional passes to Harper and Jacobs and a long drive into left field by Stata broke up the game to give the Angels the victory. R. H. E. Portland..... 5 10 2 Los Angeles..... 6 11 1 Batteries—Mills, Petersfield and Woodall; Walsh, Peters and Skiff, Hannah.

San Francisco, April 12.—Louis Almaraz's home run with the bases full, off John Miljus in the fifth inning, gave Seattle a lead which never was relinquished in yesterday's game with the Seals. The final score was 9-7.

Dutch Reuther, former San Francisco hurler, started for Seattle, but was forced to retire under a volley of base hits in the eighth inning. Kuna finished for the Braves. R. H. E. Seattle..... 9 11 2 San Francisco..... 5 11 2 Batteries—Reuther, Kunz and Borras; Miljus, McDougal, Curtis, Perry and Gaston.

Sacramento, Cal., April 12.—The Missions evaded up the season's first series here yesterday by taking the fourth game from Sacramento, 10-3. Hunting another left-hander against the Missions in Lauri Vinci, Manager Budd Ryan had led the southpaw in the fourth inning after a volley of base slugs reached him for seven runs on six well-hit drives. Bert Cole hurled the victory for the Missions. R. H. E. Sacramento..... 10 12 0 Missions..... 3 11 2 Batteries—Cole and Baldwin; Vinci and Koehler.

Oakland, Cal., April 12.—Oakland evened the series with Hollywood here yesterday with a 9-0 victory in the eleventh inning. Going into the last of the eleventh, Martin doubled and Arlett was purposely walked by Page. Verges sacrificed and Griffin was purposely walked, filling the bases.

Manager Oscar Vitt of Hollywood substituted Yde for Page, and before Yde had pitched the first ball Oakland had won the race. Martin came home on Yde's balk. R. H. E. Hollywood..... 9 14 1 Oakland..... 0 11 2 Batteries—Johns, Page, Yde and Severid; Anderson, Pearson, Hurst, Kaesch and Lombardi, Ricci.

SCORES, TECHNICAL K.O.

Detroit, Mich., April 12.—Ray Miller, left-hook artist, won on a technical knockout over Eddie Kopp, Detroit lightweight, in the fourth round of a scheduled ten-round bout here yesterday evening. Miller weighed 133½, Kopp 133½.

M-DUFFER OF THE MISSAPUTTA GOLF CLUB

By Barrie Payne



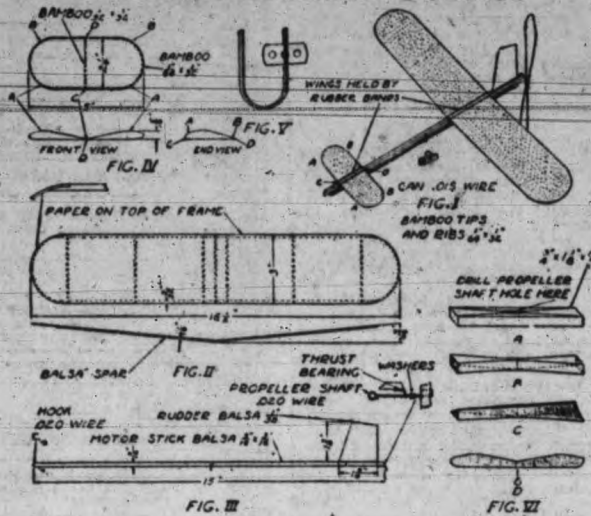
"My wife knows very little about golf. To-day, on the first hole, I told her to take her iron. She said she was sorry but she left all her medicine at home."

(Copyright, 1929, Publishers Syndicate)

Small Indoor Pusher Furnishes Amusement During Rainy Weather

Plane Coated With Banana Oil Has Exceptionally Strong Frame; Elevator Hardest Part to Make; All Bending of Wood Should Be Done Over Steam or a Flame to Prevent Splintering.

Model Aircraft Corner



Here are plans for a little indoor pusher which will give model aircraft builders a happy time in rainy weather.

Figure I in the above drawing shows the completed model, while Figure II shows the wing and Figure III the motor stick. If you start with the wing we find that it has a span of 10 1/2 in. and a chord of 3 inches. First make two spars from a piece of balsa 1-16 by 3-8 by 12 1/2, by splitting it in the middle. Before you split it, however, bend it in the middle to make the dihedral angle. The best way to accomplish the bending is to mark the center and then steam it over the kettle, bending it gradually after it has been steamed for a minute. After splitting the spar finish each to exactly 1-16 by 3-8 by 12 1/2.

For the wing tips finish a 7-inch bamboo strip to exactly 1-32 thickness and 1-16 width. Bent your strip, shiny side to the outside, over an open flame (be careful not to hold it too close to the flame or it will char). Make the wing tips with a 3-inch diameter, and when you have them centered, cut off the surplus bamboo.

COAT FRAME WITH OIL. Next make the seven bamboo ribs 1-64 by 1-32 by 3. Glue them to the spars at the locations shown in Fig. II. Notice that three are placed in the center to stand the strain imposed by the rubber-band holding the wing in place. Now glue the wing tips to the lapped ends of the spars. Your frame should be coated with banana oil and allowed to dry before being covered. It will be stronger that way.

The motor stick is a piece of balsa 3-16 by 3-16 by 15 inches coated with banana oil. Figure III shows the motor stick with the rudder, or fin, attached. At the rear end of the motor stick is the fin, made from a piece of balsa wood 1-32-inch thick. You may vary the shape and dimensions of the fin to suit yourself, although you should keep its approximate 1 1/2 inches high and 1 1/2 inches wide. Be

sure, too, that it is vertical. The elevator, shown in Figure IV, is probably the hardest part of the plane to construct. And it is just about the most important.

Note in Figure I how it goes on the front end of the motor stick. Your study of Figure IV will show you that the front or leading edge of the elevator is 3-16 inch higher at the tips (marked A) than the rear or trailing edge (marked B), except at the center, where it rests on the stick. This center part is marked C and D.

ELEVATOR. Finish the bamboo for the frame of the elevator to 1-16 inch square. Perhaps the best method of shaping it is to bend the strip to form one-half the elevator, as Fig. V indicates. Bend the strip over an open flame, just as you did the wing tips.

After the half has been bent to the proper shape you can split it into two pieces. When these halves have been trimmed to 1-32 inch square and well sanded, the corresponding ends can be cemented together. While gluing the halves together, you may also ambroil the center rib in place. It is a good idea to put a small block under the points A while the cement is drying, to keep the frame from rolling. Be sure to see that the trailing edge BDB is flat on the table.

Now, the leading edge, marked ACA in the drawing, must be bent to form a flat V, with the points A 5-16 inch higher than the point C. The trailing edge marked BDB is perfectly flat. To get the delicate bend, heat point B and lift point A upward until it is 5-16 inch higher than B. Then heat point A and bend the frame gradually until C is flat on the table. Do this with both sides, and your leading edge ACA will have the proper curve. Now curve the propeller from a balsa block 1/8 by 1/8 by 7 inches.

Power is obtained from a strand of 1/8 inch flat rubber 30 inches long. The two ends of this are tied to form a 15-inch band, about 300 turns are required to give best results.

INCREASES FOR CIVIL SERVANTS

Bigger Cheques For Many
Parliament-Building Workers
This Month

Cheques are being issued to provincial civil servants in classes not previously dealt with for increases covering the fiscal year 1929-30. It was announced at the Parliament Buildings yesterday.

The grades of the service to 111-A were given increases just before Christmas, retroactive to April 1. It was announced at the time that the other grades of the service would be similarly treated as soon as the work entailed in arranging for a review of the civil servants, as required by the Civil Service Act, could be completed.

This work was done and the Government, immediately the Legislature prorogued, sanctioned the recommendations of the departmental commissioner, concurred in by the deputies, permitting the details to be arranged for the issuance of the cheques covering the past year.

This now clears the way, it is stated, for Col. R. Ross Napier, the departmental commissioner, to commence upon the intricate work of reviewing the grading of the classifications of the service. Thus the payments now being made, and those which were made to the lower grades in December, while retroactive deal only with increases permissible for 1929-30. These were on the recommendations of the various departments. The present increases are being given to all classes from 11-B to and including technical and special grades.

Langford

The second dance of the season will be held at Langford Lakeside on Saturday evening at 9 o'clock.

The final card party for the season took place in the Women's Institute Hall, Wednesday evening, when a progressive bridge was enjoyed. The prize winners were: Mrs. R. M. Ritchie and William Savory, while the consolation went to Mr. and Mrs. George Atkinson. A mystery chair caused excitement, the prize being won by W. Savory. Supper was served by members of the social committee at which Mr. George Edridge proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. J. E. Macdonald, convener, and helpers, for the pleasant evenings spent at the Institute Hall.

Morning service followed by Holy Communion will be held at 11 o'clock

WILL OBSERVE GOODWILL DAY

Schools to Hold Special Ceremonies on May 16

The fourth celebration in British Columbia of "International Goodwill Day" will be observed on May 16, a proclamation to that effect having been prepared for the signature of Hon. J. A. Macdonald, Administrator of the Province, upon his return to Victoria.

It is proposed that special exercises, designed for promotion of goodwill among the nations, shall be held in all the schools of the province.

The celebration had its inception in 1923 at the San Francisco convention of the World Federation of Education Association, and has been endorsed by parent-teacher associations and the Teachers' Federation.

AIR CONTROL RULING SOON

Canadian Press
Ottawa, April 12.—Judgment was reserved by the Supreme Court of Canada yesterday on the reference made to that body dealing with the respective legislative powers of the Dominion and the provinces in regard to aeronautics. For two days the court had heard arguments made in behalf of the Federal government and by the province of Quebec, Manitoba and Ontario. The Dominion contended complete control of aeronautics lay with it, while the provinces argued that in only a limited sense did the control pass from their hands.

According to the United States Bureau of Standards, gasoline has no definite freezing point. It stiffens up slowly like melted wax at temperatures much colder than those which are commonly encountered in the Arctic.



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For Easter Wear

New Coats, Frocks, Suits and Blouses
In the Very Latest Styles

New Tweed Sport Coats

In tailored and semi-tailored styles with capes and novelty collars. New mixtures and all sizes. Prices \$12.95, \$16.50 and \$19.50

Navy Tailored Coats

Tailored from good quality French tricotine, double breasted and with back straps. With and without braided edges. Fully lined. Sizes 15 to 29. Prices \$14.95 and \$17.95

Novelty Coats

In tricotine, summer broadcloth and Poiret twill, with new capes and upstanding collars, flares and fitted waistlines and straight-line models. Trimmed with summer furs. Sizes 16 to 42. Prices, \$19.50, \$29.50 and \$39.50

New Lace Frocks

For women and large women. In rich shades of rose-beige, sand, larkspur and black. New draped styles, sleeveless and with long sleeves. The same with Coatee to match. Prices \$25.00 and \$45.00

Tailored and Ensemble Suits

In novelty tweeds, covert, tricotine and basket weaves. Short, medium and long coats, in two and three-piece styles, with all the new features. Prices, \$25.00, \$29.50 and \$35.00

Silk Afternoon Frocks

In new silhouette styles, with even and uneven hemlines, long and elbow sleeves and new and becoming necklines. In plain and printed georgettes, silks, etc. Prices, \$14.95, \$16.50 to \$19.50

Chiffon Ensemble Frocks

In lovely rich prints, with nipped-in waistline, frills, flares and uneven hemlines. Sleeveless frock and coatee with sleeves. Price \$25.00

Dainty Sleeveless Blouses

Washable Satin and Crepe Blouses, with vestee and frilled fronts, trimmed tucks and pearl buttons. In sand, rose, eggshell and white. Sizes 34 to 40. Prices, \$3.95 and \$5.95

—Second Floor, HBC

Monday's Attractive Values in Knit Underwear for Women And Children

400 Women's Spring-weight Vests
Fine cotton ribbed with built-up tailored strap. Sizes 36 to 44. Price, 3 for \$1.00

Women's Spring-weight Bloomers
Fine ribbed cotton, cut full and roomy, and finished with double gusset. In pink, peach, orchid, sky and white. Sizes 36 to 44. Price, 3 for \$1.00

Women's Rayon Silk and Lisle Vests
A firmly knit fine rib rayon silk and lisle garment with opera top or built-up tailored strap. In orchid, peach, pink, sky and white. Sizes 36 to 44. Price, 3 for \$1.00

Large Sizes in Women's Combinations
An excellent spring-weight soft-ribbed cream cotton with built-up strap and tight knee. Price \$1.00

Women's Rayon Silk and Lisle Combinations
In knee length with opera top. Shown in peach, pink, sky, orchid and white. Sizes 36 to 40. Price \$1.95

Children's Summer Weight Underwear
Girls' Swiss-ribbed Cotton Vests with silk straps. Sizes for 2 to 14 years. Price \$1.00

Girls' Spring Weight Cotton-ribbed Bloomers
In black and assorted colors. Sizes for 2 to 14 years. Per pair \$1.00

Girls' All-wool Knickers
In a light spring weight, in assorted colors. Sizes for 2 to 14 years. Per pair \$1.00

Children's Underwaists
In knitted style or Coult. Well taped and buttoned. Sizes for 2 to 14 years. Price \$1.00

Children's Knitted Combinations
With buttoned front with strap shoulder, taped and finished with garter attachments. Sizes for 2 to 12 years. Price \$1.00

—Second Floor, HBC



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The New Hoover, twenty-five per cent more efficient than any machine previously offered, is the easiest, fastest and most thorough cleaner ever produced. The new Hoover costs no more than previous models, and it can be yours for

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The balance, being payable at the rate of \$5.00 a month. Just phone 1670 and our Hoover representative will be glad to give you a free home demonstration without obligation.

—Third Floor, HBC

We Teach the Making Of Tailored Lamp Shades

You will enjoy blending the beautiful colored silks and stitching them together, or you may prefer the parchment shades on which you paint with freedom if you are an artist, or with pattern and every help if you are inexperienced. If any of your shades are in need of refreshing up to be ready after the spring house-cleaning we are prepared to do them for you reasonably and attractively.

—Art Needlework Dept.,
—Second Floor, HBC

Have You Visited the Pen Section?

The new Pen Corner, conveniently located in our stationery section is splendidly equipped with the newest models in Waterman, Parker, Sheaffer and Wahl Fountain Pens, Pencils and Desk Sets. Whether for personal use, birthday gifts or presentation purposes, you will find an adequate display and every facility for proper selection.

—Pen Corner,
—Main Floor, HBC

For Easter Travelling

Why hamper yourself with out-of-date baggage when at such reasonable cost you may equip yourself with a modern and convenient Trunk or Suitcase such as these you will find in our extensive display? The following are a few of the many excellent values we are offering.

"Aeropack" Travelling Cases

Carry conveniently 3 dresses, 2 hats, 2 pairs of shoes, 2 pyjamas, 2 pairs of gloves, 1 pair of slippers, 25 handkerchiefs and 4 changes of underwear. These Cases are light in weight, yet unusually strong and durable. Brown and black fabricoid with broadened lining. Price \$10.50

Ladies' Utility Hat Cases

Black enamelled fabric with leather trimmings, nicely lined and fitted with convenient pockets. Price \$5.00

Ladies' Suitcases

Grain finished brown or black fabricoid; beautifully lined with broadened rayon material. Fitted with two clasps and locks. Priced at \$10.50

Club Bags

In black or brown fabricoid with clasp lock and catches. Lined with checked linen. Price \$4.50

Wardrobe Trunks

Made from strong black enamelled fibre, reinforced with metal, strong brass corners and locks. Fitted with four drawers and eight hangers. A strong serviceable Trunk at the low price of \$35.00

Steamer Trunks

Made from 3-ply veneer with metal covering, with brass reinforcements, strong lock and catches. Complete with two compartments, 36-inch size. Priced at \$12.50

—Main Floor, HBC

\$215

Is Monday's Price on the

Willis
Piano

This Piano has been thoroughly reconditioned and is really a splendid instrument—a wonderful snap for anyone fortunate in getting it at the price.

A week ago we offered it at \$275.00 with the assurance that it would be reduced \$10.00 each day until sold. If you need a piano now is your opportunity to buy one at a substantial saving.

Terms \$10 Down, \$10 Monthly

See It Monday

—Music Dept.,
—Third Floor, HBC

HBC GROCERIA CARRY AND SAVE

Six Extra Special Bargains for Monday Shoppers

1 lb. Nabob Tea and 1 pkt. Snap, the great hand
Jelly Powder, (limit 2), 50¢ cleaner, 2 tins for \$3.50
Campbell's Tomato Soup, 2 Salmon, fancy pink, 1 lb.
tins for \$2.50 tins, 3 tins for \$1.50
Pearl White Nappies Soap, 2 See our special section for
8 bars for \$2.50 daily bargains not
Mac's Best Tomatoes, 2 advertised
large tins for \$2.50

—Lower Main Floor, HBC

What 39c Will Buy in the Drug Section Monday

2 lb. bar Castile Soap 39c 5 lbs. Epsom Salts 39c
Pinaud's Face Powder 39c Glycerine and Rose Water, 2-oz., 39c
Monty's Tooth Paste, 39c Croilin, 16-oz., 39c
Stern's Kasagara, 4-oz., 39c Serru, (a new sanitary napkin), 39c

—Main Floor, HBC

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Get them now before the flies come and you won't be troubled later on in the season. We carry in stock every wanted size and style.



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Size 3.0x7.0. Price, \$2.89

No. 40—An unvarnished door with fancy corner brackets.

Size 2.6x6.6. Price, \$3.25
Size 2.10x6.10. Price, \$3.50
Size 3.0x7.0. Price, \$3.75

No. 48—Varnished and with lattice bottom.

Size 2.6x6.6. Price, \$3.90
Size 2.10x6.10. Price, \$4.25
Size 3.0x7.0. Price, \$4.50

No. 68—A varnished door with fancy top and solid panel in bottom.

Size 2.6x6.6. Price, \$4.25
Size 2.10x6.10. Price, \$4.50
Size 3.0x7.0. Price, \$4.75

No. 72—Varnished door with fancy oval top and brackets and with solid panel at bottom.

Size 2.6x6.6. Price, \$5.25
Size 2.10x6.10. Price, \$5.50
Size 3.0x7.0. Price, \$5.75

Screen Door Fittings. Complete, per set \$3.50

Window Screens

No. 1 height 10 ins., opens from 18 to 24 ins. Priced at \$4.50
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No. 5 height 14 ins., opens from 18 to 26 ins. Priced at \$5.00
No. 6 height 14 ins., opens from 22 to 36 ins. Priced at \$5.50
No. 7 height 14 ins., opens from 26 to 44 ins. Priced at \$7.50
No. 11 height 18 ins., opens from 20 to 32 ins. Priced at \$7.50
No. 12 height 18 ins., opens from 22 to 36 ins. Priced at \$9.00

—Fourth Floor, HBC

For Garden Lovers

Nowhere is the call of springtime so insistent as in the garden. Everything is growing fast—including, alas! the weeds—but, including also many lovely plants that will well repay for your care and cultivation.

We have a complete stock of dependable tools at reasonable prices. Long-handled shovels, long-handled spades, long-handled four-line digging forks, short-handled spades, a short-handled digging fork. All have solid steel backs. Special, each \$1.25
Straight Tooth Garden Rakes, 70¢ to \$1.15
Steel Rakes with concave teeth \$1.35
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Dutch Hoes, 70¢, 75¢ and \$1.25
Turf Edge, with steel scimitar shape edges. Each, at \$1.00
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Hoe 22 to 36 ins. \$1.00
Garden Wheelbarrows, with wood boxes and removable sides. Malleable wheels. Two sizes, \$6.95 and \$7.95
Steel Tray Wheelbarrows in two styles—shallow tray and deep tray. Each \$7.95

—Fourth Floor, HBC

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Sheets hemmed free of charge.

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Widths 42 and 44 inches. Quality and texture to match the sheeting. Per pair \$1.00

Special Offering in Rayon Silk Bedspreads—Size 60x100 ins. Woven in a pattern that stands out clearly. These Bedspreads are lustrous and dainty and there is a choice of rose, mauve, green, blue and gold.

—Main Floor, HBC

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Block wood, per load, \$2.50; per cord,
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cord, \$4.75. Kindling, per load, \$2; per
cord, \$4. Heavy split, per load, \$2.50; per
cord, \$5. Phone 2172X after 7 p.m.

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8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30,
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has opened offices at 204 Bayward
Block. Phone 3904 for appointments.

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THAN HALF OF REPLACEMENT
COST. That is what you can buy
a solidly built, 10-room house, with
steel fireplace, just off Cook, near
Port, on first-class street, surrounded
by high-class homes. The house is
completely modern and would make
a fine duplex; also suitable for private
residence. Two extra bedrooms up-
stairs. Splendid lot, 45x250, good black
loam. Garage in basement. Price \$3,500.
Offers are asked for.

FAIRFIELD, HIGH PART, VERY WELL-
built stone bungalow, every modern
convenience. Five rooms on ground
floor, including extra large living-
room and a most pleasant and useful
kitchen, facing south, with view
of mountains. Two extra bedrooms up-
stairs. Splendid lot, 45x250, good black
loam. Garage in basement. Price \$3,500.
Offers are asked for.

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YOU'LL GO A LONG, LONG WAY
BEFORE DUPLICATING THIS FOR REAL
value; 6-room modern home, well-built
on an attractive design, HARDWOOD
FLOORING, radiators, built-in features, electric
range, electric water heater, new hot air
furnace, recently painted, inside also in
good condition. Garage with runways. High
situation in exclusive locality. The ideal
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A PARTMENT HOUSE, IN AN IDEAL
location, within walking distance of
town. Contains four up-to-the-minute
apartments, with Frigidaires and other modern
appliances, and stands in spacious grounds.
Revenue \$250 a month and always full.
Price (includes trade) might be

\$20,000
OAK BAY BUNGALOW OF SIX ROOMS,
bathroom and conservatory, surrounded
by half an acre most beautifully kept out-
ground—lawns, flower beds, etc. The
expenditure of a comparatively small
sum on this house and other improvements
would make this a \$35,000 to \$40,000 place.
Price only \$3150

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FOR LARGER HOUSE
NEARLY NEW FOUR-ROOM BUNGALOW,
large living-room, open fireplace, cen-
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Central Bldg. Phone 5000

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JUST OFF BELMONT AVENUE, IN A NICE
quiet neighborhood, is a very nice 6-
room house with large garden, good soil and
no rock. There are five rooms downstairs,
including a very nice bedroom and bathroom
with separate toilet, also den, living-room
and dining-room, each with a fireplace, and
kitchen and pantry. The upstairs are three
bedrooms, a full size bathroom with
separate toilet and good furnace. This prop-
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comfortable home for anyone who wants to
have a nice garden, in a nice residential
district and at a very reasonable
price. \$3700
Easy terms can be given and also immediate

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that will come once in a life-
time.

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POOR PA
BY CLAUDE GALLAN

AUNT HET
BY ROBERT GUILLAN

POOR PA
John Little was an adventurous boy.
He lived in Pennsylvania, and at
that time what is now known as the
middle western part of the United
States was considered the "far west."
So when John's uncle announced that
he was going out to Illinois, it seemed
to John as though he were going to
the other end of the world.

AUNT HET
John began to be taken along. He
was a large boy, and strong for his
age. The uncle realized that he could
be of use to him, and so he asked the
boy to go with him. They agreed to let
John go.

POOR PA
"Ella's husband is not
religious an' she's afraid
they won't meet in the next
world, but Ma thinks Tom
won't worry it not meetin'
Ella again is his only disap-
pointment."

AUNT HET
"I never had a hired girl
much. When we was first
married I couldn't afford
one, an' then by the time
we could afford it I was
scared to have one around."

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April 14, 15 and 16
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piece bathroom, lot 10,000 ft. fruit
trees; only \$2,200, 1300 cash.
OAK BAY, 10 ROOMS, GOOD AP-
pearance, furnace, garage, large lot.
Now vacant; only \$2,500, 1300 cash.

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Horoscope
SUNDAY, APRIL 13, 1936
Good and evil planetary influences con-
tend to-day, according to astrology. Benefic
aspects appear to dominate.

On this day the clergy may find much
to encourage as well as to depress them in
regard to the moral progress of humanity.

Extremes will rule dwellers on the planet
Earth for a period, the day of the prophet.
While there is great nobility and much fine
achievement the opposite will be discovered.
Great wealth and corresponding poverty
are foretold.

The churches should benefit as the year
advances, for there is to be a return to
religious observance in many places where
it has been neglected, astrologers foretell.
Closely and beneficially edited will rise in
many cities where places of worship will
multiply.

Although one nation may attempt to cast
out faith in a higher power many will in-
crease allegiance to religion in its various
forms, it is foretold.

This is a day when it is wise to stay
at home after attending divine services, and
persons whose business is to travel against
Dancer is foretold for aviation and auto-
mobiles, both of which may be peculiarly
perilous while this planetary rule con-
tinues.

There is a sign read as pressing new
inventions of war and the intensive man-
ufacture of armaments in Europe.
Persons whose business it is to have the
augury of a year fortunate for private
hopes and ambitions. It is well to avoid
large investments and appear to prosper.
Children born on this day probably will
be generous, keen of vision and exceedingly
wise. Many leaders of men are born
under this sign.

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1936
Benefic aspects appear to dominate in
the planetary government of this day, ac-
cording to astrology. Good luck should
attend many activities.

It is a day most favorable to women and
their highest aspirations, making for suc-
cess in public service as well as in their
home interests.

There is a happy sign for those who
cherish the assurance of American citi-
zenship. Prosperity appears to be forecast.
This is read as an auspicious day for the
issuing of new plans, and should be favor-
able for the introduction of new stars.

Again astrologers foretell the rise of
young artists, who will manifest supreme
talents.

While there is an aspect most promising
for art and creative channels in their stand-
ards are promulgated. Reactionary ten-
dencies toward classic standards are indi-
cated.

All the aspects relating to clothing or
household decoration foreshadow a con-
tinued rule of color.

Brilliant effects will be achieved in ar-
chitecture, the seers prophesy, which will
change the appearance of American cities.
Although industry is subject to the best
possible direction of the stars there is an
aspect that is interpreted as threatening to
the competition of women.

Real estate now comes under a star that
indicates a trend of his family found
increased interest in home-owning.
Astrology regarding high taxes is foretold.

Sez Hugh:
OFFERING SOME PEOPLE
A PENNY FOR THEIR
THOUGHTS INDICATES YOU
DON'T APPRECIATE THE
VALUE OF MONEY!

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Real Estate Department
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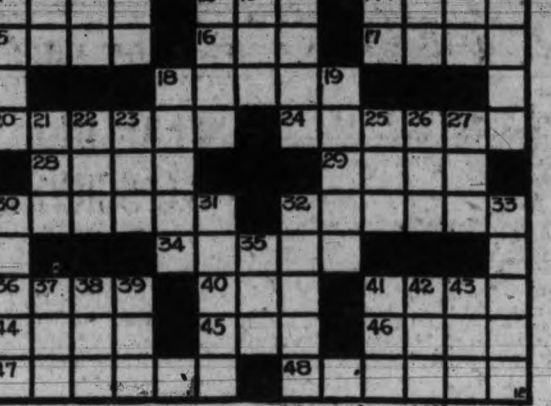
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POOR PA
BY CLAUDE GALLAN

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



HORIZONTAL
1 Cuban resort.
6 Land of promise.
11 Dry.
12 Shelter.
13 Singing voice.
15 Frosted.
16 Unpleasant.
18 Nobleman.
20 Fortification.
24 Stage.
28 Edge of a roof.
30 Melody.
32 Emits vapor.
34 Flavors.
36 To choose.
40 Vegetable.
41 Fish.
44 To press.
45 Organ of hearing.
46 Ashen.
47 Conveyed by.

VERTICAL
3 Assumed.
6 Jail compartments.
7 To doze.
8 Recr.
9 Devoured.
10 The Thames river flows into what sea?
12 Isolated.
13 Portion of a circle.
14 To emulate.
19 Condition.
21 Bow.
22 To make lace.
23 Night before.
25 Verb.
26 Inlet.
27 Eccentric wheel.
30 Whom did Prophet Samuel choose as king?
31 Isolated.
32 To begin.
33 Hill slopes.
35 Ocean.
37 Metallic rock.
38 Pedal digg.
41 Spring.
42 Mead.
43 High mountain.

YESTERDAY'S ANSWER
1. Cuba
2. Paradise
3. Assumed
4. Jail compartments
5. To doze
6. Recr.
7. Devoured
8. The Thames
9. River flows into what sea?
10. Isolated
11. Portion of a circle
12. To emulate
13. Condition
14. Bow
15. To make lace
16. Night before
17. Verb
18. Inlet
19. Eccentric wheel
20. Whom did Prophet Samuel choose as king?
21. Isolated
22. To begin
23. Hill slopes
24. Ocean
25. Metallic rock
26. Pedal digg
27. Spring
28. Mead
29. High mountain

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL
At the Hotel Vancouver on Friday, April 12, there will be a private reception of "On Approval," by the following cast of Victorians: Count and Countess Jean de Suzannet, Mrs. Seldom-Humphreys, Mrs. Cudemore, Miss Lucy Bryden, and Mr. L. W. Bullock-Webster.

PROBATES GRANTED
Probates and administrations issued out of the Supreme Court this week include the following estates:
Annie Isabella Georgina Woods, late of Victoria, who died on January 23, 1930; estate, \$3,149.
Jennie Sellick, late of Victoria, who died on December 3, 1929; estate, \$1,261.
Margaret Wilson, late of Victoria, who died on July 16, 1929; estate, \$2,710.
Niel Martin Hansen, late of Victoria, who died on October 25, 1929; estate, \$2,725.
Elizabeth Somerset, Manitoba probate resealed; British Columbia estate, \$619; total estate, \$19,633.
John Kirkup, late of Victoria, who died on July 3, 1929; estate, \$5,941.

L.O.B.A. Lodge—The regular meeting of Lodge No. 209 Queen of the Island was held on Wednesday at the Orange Hall, worthy Mistress Sister Keating in the chair. Three visiting sisters were welcomed. The lodge is giving a court

W. H. HADDOCK
W. H. HADDOCK
W. H. HADDOCK
W. H. HADDOCK

SATURDAY, APRIL 12
Frederick Allen, Signal Hill, Esquimalt, Victoria, B.C. (11).
Viola W. Sands, 2424 Qualla Street, Victoria, B.C. (8).
Jean Mary Dawson, Cedar Hill Road, Victoria, B.C. (9).

SUNDAY, APRIL 13
Doris May Creed, 1109 Hillside Avenue, Victoria, B.C. (7).
Eileen Victoria Creed, 1109 Hillside Avenue, Victoria, B.C. (4).
Robert Wilson, 2708 Fifth Street, Victoria, B.C. (4).

Other Boys Made Fun of Poor Country Lad
Henry Clay was a poor country boy, and very bashful. He wanted so much to become a lawyer, so he was happy when a friend of his family found position for him in an office of the court in a nearby town.

The first day he appeared at work, he was led into a room in which several other clerks were working, given a desk. The other clerks looked up to see him, and when he felt their eyes upon him, Henry was overcome with bashfulness. He was conscious of his home-made suit and his awkwardness.

He blushed, and fumbled among his papers, in his nervousness knocking them to the floor. At this the other clerks began to laugh rudely, and Henry, ashamed of his awkwardness, blushed even more. At first, he wanted to run, then he grimly decided he'd stay and show those city boys what a country boy could do.

The bashful boy became a great statesman and orator. He was born in Virginia, April 12, 1777.
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THE TIMES BIRTHDAY CLUB
Name
Age
Street
City
Birthday

Y.W.C.A. Guest Tea—Arrangements are now well under way for the "Guest Tea" to be held in the Y.W.C.A. Building, Thursday afternoon, May 1. It is anticipated that a large gathering will be present as several organizations have already signified their intention of taking tables. Tables will be arranged throughout the attractive rooms with a profusion of spring flowers which are now at their best. The floor plan of the building lends itself very readily to an affair of the kind.

MINISTER IS ON WAY TO COAST

Mon. J. H. and Mrs. King
Coming Here For Several Weeks
Canadian Press

Ottawa, Ont., April 12.—Most of the seasonal visitors in the capital have left for their homes in the different parts of Canada or on trips to the United States to spend the Easter recess. The Prime Minister has left for Bermuda, accompanied by Senator Hayden.

Hon. Ernest Lapointe plans a trip to Atlantic City. Mrs. Lapointe and Miss Odette Lapointe are remaining in the capital. Hon. Charles Stewart is another member of the Cabinet who will enjoy the sea breezes at Atlantic City. Mrs. Stewart and Miss Rose Stewart expect to go to Muskoka, where they will spend the Easter season. Hon. Charles Dunning and Mrs. Dunning expect to remain at home with their family.

Major-General A. D. McRae and Mrs. McRae have left for their home in Vancouver, B.C. Miss Mildred Bennett will spend the Easter season with relatives in Bathurst, N.B. Hon. Dr. J. H. King and Mrs. King are on their way to the Pacific Coast, where they will remain for several weeks.

Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Railways and Canals, and Mrs. Crerar, left last evening for their home in Winnipeg and will return to Ottawa after Easter.

EX-NEWSBOY AND BRIDE COME TO CANADA TO LIVE

Romantic Pair Sail To-day; Bride Has Money and Wealthy Relatives
London, April 12.—Happy as the bride of a twenty-year-old British newsboy, Vivienne Huntington, twenty-seven-year-old New York heiress left to-day with her husband, Alfred Cecil Durban, on the liner "Mauretania" en route to Toronto, where they hope to make their home.

Mrs. Durban is the daughter of the late Charles Pratt Huntington, architect of New York and a cousin of Archer Milton Huntington, New York author. The groom, until his marriage March 13, earned his living selling newspapers outside the Port of Spain Station. His father drives a butcher's cart.

CIVIL MARRIAGE
Their marriage and engagement were kept secret and revealed only with their arrangements to sail for the Dominion. The civil ceremony took place at the Folkestone registry office. There was no religious ceremony.

The registry office ceremony was witnessed by only three persons, a fellow newsboy of the groom, a railroad porter, and the registrar. The bride's mother was in Switzerland at the time and neither she nor the groom's people knew of the wedding until the two had been made man and wife.

They went to Brighton on a short honeymoon after their wedding, and then returned to palatial Embrook Manor, Chertsey, where the bride and her mother have lived for eighteen months. The newlyweds made themselves at home there and have remained since.

BRIDE HAS MONEY
The bride told her own story of the wedding to-day, and said that she had been "Cousin Archer" in New York. Telling him of the marriage and hoping they would see him. She said that she had money, although less than she expected and that they would go to Toronto where her husband hoped to get a post in the engineering business.

She said Durban used to deliver papers at the Manor where they live. There were occasional chats at the door and later she began to admire him and could see that he was fond of her.

"I had always said I would never marry a man beneath my station," she said, "but you see what love does."

They walked out together very secretly many times, enjoying dodging people who were likely to recognize us. Then he told me he would like to marry me. "No other man in the world could have made me happier. He is most adorable, a perfect darling," said the bride.

WEALTHY RELATIVE
Archer Milton Huntington, New York author, cousin of Vivienne Maud Huntington, is one of the richest men in the United States, his fortune being based on an inheritance of \$300,000 from his mother, the widow of Collis P. Huntington, California railroad builder.

MARY F. JAMES IS SOLOIST AT EMPRESS SUNDAY
William F. Tickle, director of the orchestra, has prepared an interesting program for the concert which will be given at the Empress Hotel to-morrow evening, commencing at 8.45 o'clock.

The programme is as follows:
Overture, "Pique Dame" (Supper).
Selection, "The Merry Widow" (Lunch).
Mad. Francis James, in songs: (a) "Shepherd's Cradle Song" (Arthur Somervell); (b) "Love Went A-riding" (Frank Bridges).
Orchestra, Six Pieces, Op. 55 (MacDonald) No. VII. Nautillus, No. III A.D. 1620.

Mary Frances James: Solo (with orchestra programme), "Hear My Prayer" (from the Motets) (Hendel/Handel).
Incidental Music, "Maid of Orleans" (Ravellinson); 1. Introduction and children's dance; 2. peasant dance; 3. old French country dance.
The "Appeal"; 2. The "Caravan"; 3. "Tarentella."

Y.W.C.A. Guest Tea—Arrangements are now well under way for the "Guest Tea" to be held in the Y.W.C.A. Building, Thursday afternoon, May 1. It is anticipated that a large gathering will be present as several organizations have already signified their intention of taking tables. Tables will be arranged throughout the attractive rooms with a profusion of spring flowers which are now at their best. The floor plan of the building lends itself very readily to an affair of the kind.

TO DANCE AT PUPILS' RECITAL

Agnes Kennedy, who will dance "A La Canari" in the varied and unusually attractive programme to be staged at the Playhouse Theatre, on April 28, at 8 o'clock, by the pupils of the Art Dancing School in their seventh annual dance festival.

"Moonlight Ballet," an interpretation of Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata," and the suite of impressionistic studies, "The Daisy Field," "The Willow Tree," "The Wishing Hour," "The Even Song," are among the numbers to be given.

All the dances are new and original with the exception of "The March Dance," a solo by Iris Gaskill upon request. The attractions offered will be enhanced by the beautiful costumes and novel lighting effects.

NORMAL SCHOOL PRESENTS PLAYS
Clever Performance by Students at Mount Tolmie Last Evening

The auditorium of the Provincial Normal School was filled last evening with an appreciative audience when the students presented very cleverly three one-act plays, with interludes of music and song. "A Woman of Character," by Estelle Aubrey Brown was the first offering, in which the following students distinguished themselves by their good understanding of their parts, spontaneous acting and clarity of diction: Mrs. Adams, a matron, Miss D. Carter, Old Lady, Miss D. Collett; Mrs. Berkins, a matron, Miss D. Sturges; Mrs. Albright, Miss F. Horne; Mrs. Lee, Mrs. David, Miss E. Sied; Mrs. Barington-Cross, a divorcee, Miss M. Huby; Mrs. Olive, a matron, Miss M. Edie-Canavan; Mary Lange, a woman of character, Miss M. Goodrock. As a present day happening, this play showed a splendid appreciation of the essential things of life by "the women of character," and the comedy parts were well taken. Miss C. Jewess was heard with pleasure in "The Carnival," delightfully sung, accompanied by Miss Selma Wilson.

Sir Arthur Conan-Doyle's pathetic little sketch, "Waterloo," produced by little "arrangement" which was presented in French, New York, testified to the very human trait of finding people out and trying to help them at the eleventh hour, when they have been living precariously for years. C. Greenleaf, as Corporal Gregory Brewster, made a great appeal as the veteran of Waterloo, Douglas Gilmour as Sergeant McDonald, R.A., and E. Rice, as Colonel Macdonald, the Scots Guards, sustained their parts well. Miss R. Wilson as Nora Brewster, the corporal's grand-niece, was a winsome little maid, winning the heart of her audience as well as the heart of Sergeant McDonald. Miss E. Morton's fresh and lovely voice was heard in "Your Song From Paradise," accompanied by Miss Selma Wilson.

The third play, "Good Medicine," a comedy in one act by Jack Arnold and Edwin Burke, produced by special permission of Longmans Green & Co., New York, delighted the audience with its amusing complications. With a keenly presented with rare skill by R. Haines as Dr. Graves, Miss J. Wyse, his wife, and Miss M. Garman as Betty Sage (the patient). The C.P. Telephone Co. and David Smith, as the kindly doctor, lent many of the properties, and the Normal School students may be congratulated upon a well-presented and very enjoyable programme.

Pythian Sisters—The Pythian Sisters of Island Temple No. 6 held their anniversary birthday party and banquet on Thursday evening. M.P.C. Sister Lucie presiding. After a short business meeting, Sisters and Brother Knights adjourned to the banquet hall, where a delectable supper was served by Sister Smith with spring flowers donated by Sister Duplain. After supper, Sister White spoke on behalf of the Pythian Sisters, and the Pythian Sisters, Bro. M. Bairy responded. Several other speeches were given, including one by Bro. J. M. Hughes, who has been a member of the Knights of Pythias for a number of years. Mr. Hughes gave a very interesting and inspiring talk upon the wonderful work which is carried on by Pythian Sisters in Canada and the United States.

Primrose Lodge Met—The usual business meeting of the Primrose Lodge No. 32, Daughters of England, was held on Friday evening in the S.O.E. Hall, the worthy president, Mrs. Bissenden, in the chair. Good reports of the dance convened by Mrs. Baron, and the card party, convened by Mesdames May-Smith and Browning, were financial successes. Final arrangements for the decoration service were made. Members will please meet at the first gates of Ross Bay Cemetery on Sunday, April 20, at 2 o'clock. The choir will meet for practice on Wednesday evening, April 16, at the home of Mrs. Hatcher. After the next social meeting on April 25, a programme is being arranged, followed by a dance. The decorated Easter basket was won by Miss Barnes.

Haydon with Premier
Senator Hayden accompanied Mr. King when he left here to sail from Halifax for Bermuda. The members of the Commons will come back April 29 and it is expected the budget will be brought down either May 1 or May 2. Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, yesterday told the House the budget speech would not be made either the first or second day after the recess, so this will bring it into May.

The attendance at yesterday afternoon's session of the Commons was sparse. Estimates of the Department of Public Works were under discussion. The seats of the Prime Minister, the leader of the opposition and many members who had already departed for the Easter vacation, were vacant. Hon. J. C. Elliott, Minister of Public Works, was piloting the votes through a dull committee.

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RUBBER SOLES
STUDDED SOLES

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A well-attended meeting of the Naval Veterans' Branch of the Canadian Legion, was held in the Britannia branch rooms last night. Comrade Harry Smith presiding in the absence of the president, E. S. Mitchell. An encouraging report was received from the membership committee showing an appreciable increase during the

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And All Stomach and Liver Disorders

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Descriptive pamphlets on Loss of Manhood and Disorders of Men, on Ills of Women, on Skin and Blood Diseases, also one on Herbal Treatment of Chronic Diseases, with advice in plain envelope, free by mail. Hours of business, 2 to 8 and 7 to 11 daily. Consultation by appointment ONLY. Advice Free.

The Healthful Herbal Dispensary Ltd., 1230, Baste St., Vancouver, B.C. Canada's Only Qualified Herbalists

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Phones 248-249

NEWS IN BRIEF

Ballots to members of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce for the election of directors were mailed to-day and must be returned by Tuesday, April 23. Eighteen names are on the ballots for the election of nine directors for two-year terms.

M. M. Gaston Jr. led a party of Seattle golfers who arrived at the Empress this morning to play over the local courses. Several big cars laden with clubs and other golfing paraphernalia brought the party here by the Inland route from Seattle.

A judgment by Judge McIntosh in the County Court at Victoria has been set aside by the Appeal Court. In the action of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Sangster against John S. Oliphant, plaintiffs succeeded in the County Court on a claim for \$95 as a balance of wages for looking after the home of the late William Oliphant. The Appeal Court allowed the appeal by the defendant, and dismissed the action.

Judgment was reserved at the close of evidence and argument in the action of P. de T. Cunningham against Mrs. Lilly Roderick in the County Court yesterday. Plaintiff's claim is for a return of \$66, said to have been advanced as a loan to the defendant. Defendant contends the sum was presented as a gift by the plaintiff, who at the time had come into possession of \$5,000. J. P. Walls appeared for the plaintiff, and P. J. Sinnott for the defendant.

Tel El Mahuta Temple No. 135, Dramatic Order Knights of Khorrassan, will stage a grand frolic and dance on Thursday evening next in Temple Hall, North Park Street. Arrangements are in the hands of a capable committee which promises a good entertainment. Dancing will be in the large hall with Orsini's four-piece orchestra supplying the latest music. There will be special spotlight and novelty dances. The committee is making special efforts to have the floor in excellent condition. Dancing will be from 9:00 to 1:00 o'clock. The frolic will be held in the banquet hall downstairs, and will commence at 8:30 o'clock and close at 12 o'clock. As this affair will be probably the only one this season, special efforts are being made to eclipse all past efforts.

U.B.C. PLAYERS HERE APRIL 28

To Present "Friend Hannah" at Royal Victoria Theatre

The Players' Club of the University of British Columbia will present its fifteenth annual spring production, "Friend Hannah," at the Royal Victoria Theatre under the sponsorship of the Kiwanis Club on the evening of Monday, April 28.

It is a costume piece, set in about the middle of the eighteenth century, and concerns a pretty love story. Friend Hannah, for whom the play is named, is a young Quaker girl who falls in love with and is secretly married to George III, while he is yet Prince of Wales. The old king dies and George is urged to renounce his little bride, but refuses steadfastly. Hannah, herself, however, is persuaded to give him up for her country's sake, and sees him no more until nearly half-a-century after.

The play offers great opportunities for dramatic acting as well as light comedy and pathos, and has been the subject of much earnest discussion on the part of various other members besides the actors themselves. Many committees have had their hands full, especially the costume and property department, while the musically inclined made a zealous search to find the scores for interludes and choruses.

St. George's Day And Shakespeare Birth Celebrated

The annual St. George's Day celebration, which will be observed on April 23, by a banquet at the Empress Hotel, under the auspices of the Royal St. George's Society, the banquet will also commemorate the anniversary of the birth of William Shakespeare, who was born on St. George's Day.

John Hoste, president of the Burns Club, will propose the toast to Shakespeare, while Dean C. S. Quinton, an honorary president of the society, will speak to the toast "The Day We Celebrate."

A musical programme is being arranged, which will include many old English favorite songs, which have been in popular vogue since the days of Queen Elizabeth.

Tickets for the banquet may now be secured at Fletcher's Music Store.

The New G. E. Sun Lamp

No carbons. No fuss. All the health-giving qualities of sunshine at the touch of a button

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C.P.R. ASKING FOR FORESHORE HARBOR RIGHTS

City Places Assessed Value of Land at \$58,500 For Six Lots

Application has been made by the Canadian Pacific Railway for foreshore rights and privileges in front of a group of six lots on the southern side of Victoria Harbor, below Belleville Street, the city is informed in formal notification from the authorities at Ottawa, asking for word of the assessed value of the land in question, and if the city has any objection to the granting of the application.

In a report to the City Council George Orell, city assessor, places the assessed value of the lots in question at \$58,500, for the land, exclusive of waterlot values in front of the property.

The property includes lots Nos. 562A, 564A, 567A, 568A, 569A and 595A, except the eastern six feet.

The city's attitude in regard to the application will be considered at the regular council meeting on Monday.

BISHOP VAUGHAN DUE ON MONDAY FOR HOLY WEEK

Will Give Address at Opening of Bishop Cridge Memorial on Wednesday

The Right Rev. F. Vaughan, D.D., Bishop of the Northern Diocese of England, of the Free Church of England, has been visiting Reformed Episcopal Churches in Canada and will arrive in Victoria on Monday, after visiting Vancouver and New Westminster churches.

It being Holy Week he will preach on Monday and Tuesday evenings at devotional mission services in the Church of Our Lord.

On Wednesday afternoon he will speak at the opening of the Bishop Cridge Memorial Hall, which will take place at 3:30 o'clock. In the evening the Bishop will preside at the "Crucifixion" which will be given in the church. The Bishop will also preach on Good Friday morning and at both services on Easter Sunday, when a confirmation will take place.

The public is invited to attend these services and the opening of the hall, on which occasion afternoon tea will be provided.

Bishop Vaughan has preached in eastern Canada in former years and will leave for Toronto on Easter Monday. He will also visit the churches in the United States and attend a

Overnight Entries At Havre de Grace

First race—Four and one-half furlongs:	Tricky Colonel	105
Sustain	Judge Dixon	110
Red Ivory	Checo Boy	110
Reddy Frank	Flimsy	105
Brandon Star	Gun Man	105
Atlas	Tricky	105
Kenkling	Fourth race—Six furlongs:	101
Up	Black Diamond	114
Abduction	Young Klity	105
Patience	Expedita	110
Walter K.	Gun Royal	110
Boy Messenger	Neb O.	107
Earthquake	Stand By	110
Princely	Fifth race—Mile and one-sixteenth:	114
Jimmy Jingle	Arcturus	114
Uncle Sam	Fire Brigade	107
Jamison	Fairy Maiden	111
Rock Reef	Noelaw	111
Tolens	Molehill	105
Be'n'bride	Clew Sky	106
Second race—Five and a half furlongs:	Sixth race—Mile and one-sixteenth:	102
Guard—Or	Danger Signal	102
Altoz	Pair Bill	105
Virado	Rock Slide	102
First Mission	Fire Opal	101
Princely	Argal	112
Third race—Five and one-half furlongs:	Lena M. and One	101
Willie Away	West Wind	110
Master	Mountain Grass	105
Sweet S-timent	Turquoise	105
Jimmy Moran	Pauline Girl	101
Ned O.	Blazing Clinch	114
	Fenlight	105
	Fair Gold	102

Overnight Entries For Tanforan

First race—Four and a half furlongs:	Black Spot	111
Evielean	Baptist	102
Bure Hills	Polmedown	105
Galvanic	Roodies	112
Miss Joan	Prospect	105
Shasta Dipper	Motor Park	105
Bonnie Betty	Ad Remembrance	101
Shasta Trout	Plying Express	101
Bon Chick		
Price Edwards	Fifth race—Five and one-half furlongs:	102
Flying Style	Parasanda	104
Dolly Moller	Miss Witticism	104
Piorille	Tecolote	107
Glad Fred	Fair Heather	102
Blue H.	Clark King	102
College Inn	Port Captain	105
Belle Hills	Fairy Melody	105
	Glad Alice	101
	Queen Ann	110
	Shasta's Companion	110
	Provo	110
	Shasta Bronze	113
	Emerald	105
	Wickiwock	102
	Sixth race—Mile and one-sixteenth:	102
	Rallin	102
	War Dot	102
	Whisper	112
	Pegasus	98
	Ray	110
	Private Seth	107
	Meta Frances	96
	Seventh race—One mile:	109
	Mary Beverly	109
	Our Dan	101
	Koss Drive	110
	Leo Lane	110
	Starline	110
	Aleto	110
	Conscience	98
	Chit World	110
	Sweeping Rap	110
	Catch Me	104
	Little Man	101
	Platfoot	115

HOMANS DEFEATS SOMERVILLE IN TOURNEY FINAL

Pinehurst, S.C. April 11.—Eugene Homans of Englewood, N.J., to-day won the annual north and south amateur golf tournament, defeating C. Ross Somerville of London, Ont., in the thirty-six-hole final.

EXPERT WILL SPEAK BEFORE B.C. SURVEYORS

W. H. Connell of London Will Tell of Development in Scientific Instruments

W. H. Connell, F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., A.I.M.E., formerly with the Indian Survey Department and now a member of the technical staff of Cooke, Troughton & Sims Limited, engineers and scientific instrument manufacturers of London and York, arrived in the city to-day to give a lecture before the local branch of the Corporation of B.C. Land Surveyors on the latest developments in scientific equipment.

Following his arrival at the Empress Hotel to-day Mr. Connell interviewed P. C. Green, Surveyor-General, and A. S. G. Musgrave, secretary of the B.C. Land Surveyors, in connection with the arrangements for the meeting here.

With an Easter Monday concert of the Dominion Land Surveyors and the Engineering Institute of Canada, and at Toronto appeared before the Ontario Land Surveyors and the Metallurgical Congress.

On his way west he spoke before the Land Surveyors' Institute of Manitoba at Winnipeg.

AT MCGILL

When he returns east he will address the surveyors of McGill University on the "design, construction and use of modern surveying instruments."

Within the last decade Mr. Connell has travelled over half a million miles and has visited practically every country of the globe in his efforts to prove that Great Britain is still in the forefront in the production of scientific instruments.

He said he had left the "best wine" to the last in speaking of his present visit to Canada.

While in Ottawa, Mr. Connell conferred with Hon. James Macdonald, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and also with Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior.

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VANCOUVER AIR SERVICE AGAIN STARTED TO-DAY

Fairchild Seaplane Operating on New Double-Trip Schedule for Summer

The six-passenger Fairchild seaplane (NC-113H), Captain G. K. MacKenzie, A.F.A., was back on the regular run between Victoria and Vancouver to-day after a complete overhaul. She left this morning on the first trip at 11:30 o'clock with a full load of passengers.

S. T. Sehl, traffic manager for the Alaska-Washington Airways of British Columbia, stated the big ship had passed all tests at Jericho Beach by Dominion Government officials, and proved to be in perfect mechanical condition.

The new and revised schedule of the plane is as follows:

VICTORIA-VANCOUVER
Leave Vancouver 8:45 a.m. arrive Victoria 9:30 a.m.
Leave Victoria 9:50 a.m. arrive Vancouver 10:35 a.m.
Leave Vancouver 4 p.m. arrive Victoria 4:45 p.m.
Leave Victoria 5:15 p.m. arrive Vancouver 6 p.m.

VICTORIA-SEATTLE
Leave Seattle 9:10 a.m. arrive Victoria 9:55 a.m.
Leave Victoria 10:10 a.m. arrive Seattle 10:55 a.m.
Leave Seattle 3 p.m. arrive Victoria 3:45 p.m.
Leave Victoria 4:05 p.m. arrive Seattle 4:50 p.m.

VANCOUVER-SEATTLE
Leave Seattle 11:25 a.m. arrive Vancouver 12:40 p.m.
Leave Vancouver 1:30 p.m. arrive Seattle 2:35 p.m.

ED OTTER WILL BE FEATURED IN "Y" FUNCTIONS

Will Deliver Address at Senior Division Supper Tuesday and Other Meetings

Ed Otter, associate general secretary of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A., will arrive in Victoria Monday morning, and will be the featured speaker at three association functions during the week.

These will include the monthly board meeting in the Y.M.C.A. at noon Monday, the senior department gymnasium supper Tuesday evening and the Hi-Y meeting on Thursday night. All will be held in the association's room.

Plans are going ahead favorably for the senior division supper, which will start at 6:15 o'clock Tuesday evening. Included in the programme will be exhibitions by the pupils of Miss Violet Pawkes dancing school, a baritone solo by Robert Morrison, and community singing under the direction of Cecil Heaton and Vivian Shoemaker. These will be followed by Mr. Otter's address. President Edwin Tomlin will preside over the meeting. Catering arrangements are in the hands of the Y.M.C.A. cafeteria, while the service and decorations will be attended to by the Ladies' Auxiliary under Mrs. James Fletcher.

J. R. ANDERSON BURIED TO-DAY

Provincial Cabinet Ministers at Impressive Funeral of Pioneer

Many well-known pioneer families were represented in the congregation at the funeral services held this afternoon for the late James Robert Anderson, oldest resident of Victoria, who was the victim of a motor accident on Thursday night. The cortege left the B.C. Funeral Chapel at 1:45 o'clock and proceeded to Christ Church Cathedral, where Very Rev. C. S. Quinton, Dean of Columbia, conducted the impressive service at 2 o'clock. Many beautiful flowers covered the casket.

The provincial government was represented by the service by Hon. F. P. Scurden and Hon. W. A. MacKenzie. The honorary pallbearers were: Sir Richard Lake, Mr. Justice F. B. Gregory, A. J. Fraser, A. S. Barton, H. E. Macdonald and M. S. Benson. Active bearers were: Major Rogers Montelith, Col. A. E. Wilby, A. R. Sherwood, A. Gillespie, C. C. Pemberton and H. N. McIntosh. Interment was made in Ross Bay Cemetery.

OBITUARY

The death occurred on Friday evening at St. Joseph's Hospital of Florence Annie Halliday, aged nine years, daughter of William Halliday of Port Renfrew, Vancouver Island. She was born in Victoria and is mourned by her father and two brothers, Clifford and Floyd. The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from McCall Bros. Funeral Home, Rev. J. Smith officiating. Interment will be made in the family plot in the churchyard.

The funeral of the late William Walker of Albert Head will take place on Monday afternoon, proceeding from McCall Bros. Funeral Home to St. Mary's Church, Metcalvin, where service will be held at 2 o'clock. Rev. H. B. Bolton officiating. Interment will be made in the family plot in the churchyard.

The funeral of Mrs. Charlotte Finn will be held from the residence, Tuesday at 2 o'clock, proceeding to St. Michael's Church, Royal Oak, where service will be held at 2:30. Rev. J. Connelley will officiate. Interment will be made in St. Michael's Churchyard.

The remains of Mrs. Evelyn Connelley Wilma Aitken are reposing at Haywards' B.C. Funeral Chapel, from where the funeral will take place on

are now reduced to **65c** and **Used Records** are worth **MONEY**

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Canadian Anti-vivisection Society

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Experiment 162. "I inspired a dog with the strongest possible hatred for me by teasing it and inflicting upon it some pain every time I saw it. When this feeling had reached its height so that the animal became furious whenever it saw or heard me, I put out its eyes. I then destroyed the drum or the ear and disarranged as much as I could of the inner ear." etc. Prof. Brachet.

WANT ANSWER ON PRICE OF BREAD

Esquimalt Trade Board Again Discusses High Cost of Bread

"Why is bread ten cents a loaf?" was a question heatedly discussed at the meeting of the Esquimalt Board of Trade this week. The board had been asking this same question for some time, and as yet had had no satisfactory reply from millers and bakers, it was claimed.

Communications on the matter from residents of the south end of the Island and some from Vancouver were read to the meeting. The views of a master baker which appeared in The Daily Colonist were criticised from the angle that the writer claimed most of the bread sales in the Old Country were over the counter. This was not true, it was argued, as there was an efficient delivery system in England as in this country.

It was stated that millers owned and controlled most of the larger bakeries in British Columbia.

Proposals to make Esquimalt Road and Admirals Road primary highways and for the holding of a strawberry festival in Victoria in June were endorsed by the board.

SCHOOL SOCCER TEAMS DRAW IN FINAL OF CUP

Victoria and Nanaimo High Schools battled to a 1-1 draw in the Thompson Cup soccer game played at the Royal Athletic Park to-day. Nanaimo, present holders of the cup, will retain the trophy unless Victoria goes up-Island to challenge them, it was understood.

Sikhs Celebrate Anniversary Here

will assemble at the local Sikh Temple to-morrow to commemorate the founding of the Sikh militant brotherhood by Gurm Gobind Singh in the seventeenth century.

The advance guard of the visiting Sikhs arrived by boat from Vancouver this morning, bringing their wives and children with them, a large number of the devotees are expected on this afternoon's and to-night's boat.

FOOT EASE

For aching, swollen, tender, weak feet, any foot deformity. Call to-day.

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OPEN FOR MEMBERSHIP

S.O.E. HALL **SUNDAY, 7.30 P.M.**

Speaker—MR. THOS. AUDLEY of Vancouver

Subject—**"RENDER UNTO CAESAR THE THINGS OF CAESAR; RENDER UNTO GOD THE THINGS OF GOD"**

Circle, Monday, 7.30 p.m.—Written Questions **Everybody Welcome**

Palm Sunday Services in Churches To-morrow

PASSION WEEK SERVICES AT METROPOLITAN

"Cry of the Lonely Christ" Dr. Sippell's Subject Sunday

Cantata "The Cross" Will Be Given at Evening Service

The services at Metropolitan Church in sermon and song will commemorate the Passion of Our Lord. At 11 a.m. Rev. Dr. W. J. Sippell will speak on "The Cry of the Lonely Christ" and at 7:30 p.m. on "The Glory of the Cross."

The evening service will have as special musical feature the rendition of the cantata, "The Cross," so greatly enjoyed by those attending the twilight recital last Sunday afternoon. The morning soloists will be Dr. T. H. Johns, while in the evening the following soloists will appear: Mrs. Arthur Dowell, Mrs. Georgina Watt, Charles Sherwood and John Almond.

In the Sunday school decision day will be observed, Dr. Sippell giving a brief address.

On Wednesday the mid-week service will be attended by the members of the Women's Missionary Society, it being their annual Easter gathering. Dr. Sippell will address the gathering. Combined with this meeting will be the reception service when several persons will be received into church membership.

On Friday evening the choir will give the Lenten cantata, "The Darkest Hour," by Harold Moore. This is one of the most beautiful works written upon the Passion and Crucifixion of Christ.

Assisting the choir are the following soloists: Mrs. Edward Parsons, Frank Tupman and Dr. T. H. Johns.

Building Of Body Theme At Unity Centre

On Sunday morning, at Unity Centre, Mrs. Gordon Grant will give an address on "The Building of the Body," and in the evening her theme will be "Love, the Greatest Thing in the World."

The subject for Tuesday afternoon, at the rest and healing hour, will be "The Path." On Thursday evening the senior class will sing "Divine Mind," and Tuesday afternoon the junior class subject will be "Giving and Receiving."

Junior Choir To Sing at Grace Lutheran Church

Palm Sunday will be observed at the Grace Lutheran Church with services at the usual hours. At 11 o'clock the pastor, Rev. Theo. A. Jansen, will preach on the subject, "A Great Procession." J. J. Matheson will sing, "The Palms," by Bauer. "The Children's Te Deum" will be rendered by the junior choir.

At the evening service the pastor's subject will be "An Example in Obedience." There will be an anthem by the choir.

Good Friday service will be held at 8 o'clock in the evening.

ST. PAUL'S PREPARES FOR ANNIVERSARY

Victoria West Church to Celebrate Fortieth Year of Existence

At St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Victoria West, on Sunday, April 13, Rev. J. S. Patterson will preach on "Christ, the Cursed and Crucified," at 11 a.m., and in the evening at 7:30 he will preach on "Jesus, the Redeemer."

Special music will be rendered by the choir.

The board of managers has authorized the repairing and redecoration of the interior of St. Paul's Church, Victoria West. The work is now proceeding. This is in preparation of the celebration a little later of forty years' continuous church work and service in the present building. Mrs. Dr. D. Macneil, who, with her husband, planned the erection of St. Paul's almost forty years ago, is still a member and worshipper in the church.

Thomas Audley Here For Psychic Research Society

The Society for Psychic Research have for this Sunday Thomas Audley of Vancouver who will speak on "Render Unto Caesar the Things of Caesar, Render Unto God the Things of God."

There will be messages at the close and a circle Monday at 7:30 p.m. Written questions will be answered. Anybody interested in this line of thought are asked to get in touch with the secretary at the hall, or phone 397.

MOUNT TOLMIE WILL AGAIN BE SCENE OF SUNRISE SERVICE



The eighth Easter sunrise service will be held on Mount Tolmie on Easter morn., April 20, at 7 o'clock. The late service of the Easter season presages a huge crowd since it is expected that fine weather will prevail. A thirty-six-page souvenir programme has been printed to signalize the eighth service. A gowned choir and orchestra will lead the song and hymn singing.

Dr. Clem Davies, who originated the service on Easter morn., March 31, 1923, will conduct the service and preach. The general service of morning worship and prayer in the Episcopal service will be used and will be easily followed in the printed programme.

Transportation systems are planning to extend their service to the very limit in order to transport passengers from every section of the city and its environs to the mount. Dr. Davies is hoping for 10,000 attendants at this service.

Neon Products Ltd. have completed the erection of the cross on the platform which is blazing out its call to early Easter worship.

Arrangements have also been perfected to have the entire service screened in motion pictures which will later be shown at one of the local theatres.

The Saanich Beaches and Parks Committee have visited the Mount and have decided to immediately prepare the road in good shape for motor traffic.

on the important question, "What Does the Death of Jesus Mean to You?" There will be special music at both services.

WHAT DOES DEATH OF JESUS MEAN?

Subject of Rev. H. J. Armitage at Victoria West United

The services on Sunday (being Palm Sunday) will be conducted by the minister, Rev. H. J. Armitage. During the morning hour of worship, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

All the members and friends are urged to be present.

At the evening service the pastor will have in mind the Passion Week of our Lord, and will give an address based on the important question, "What Does the Death of Jesus Mean to You?"

PEACE LEGACY TO BE STRESSED

Programme of Week's Services at Oak Bay Church

At Oak Bay United Church Sunday the juniors will hear a talk on "Banners." For the morning sermon the topic will be "The Anthem of the Stone," and in the evening the later messages of Jesus, "His Legacy of Peace." Related to this the world's struggle for peace and the duty upon all peoples to accept the governance of enlightened opinion based upon Christian ethics will be stressed.

The programme of services for the week is as follows: Tuesday, 8 p.m., the Women's Missionary Easter thank-offering meeting, to be addressed by Mrs. Causland.

Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., pre-communion service.

Friday, 11 a.m., the inter-denominational Good Friday service in First Baptist Church.

"Behold Your King" At Wilkinson Road

The theme for Palm Sunday meditation at Wilkinson Road in the morning and Garden City in the afternoon will be "Behold Your King" (John xix 14).

The evening subject at Wilkinson Road will be the last of a series of studies on religious problems, "The Meaning of the Atonement."

Preparatory Service and Congregational Fellowship on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

Rev. T. Keyworth Goes to Sidney

The official board of the Sidney and South Saanich United Churches has unanimously tendered the pastorate to Rev. Thomas Keyworth, pastor of the James Bay United Church, who has accepted the call, subject to approval by the congregations at polls to be taken at the services to-morrow.

Mr. Keyworth will succeed Rev. M. W. Lees, who accepted a call from St. George's United Church, Courtenay, to take effect on July 1 if formally approved by the British Columbia Conference.

A Vital Message By Rev. D. Walker

Rev. David Walker will preach at the morning service of the Christian Missionary Alliance at the Tabernacle on Sunday. He will preach on "A Vital Message for the Christian Life."

In the evening the Rev. W. J. Knott will take for his subject: "The Unsearchable Riches of Christ."

PILATE'S QUESTION AT NIGHT SERVICE

Soloists Will Be Feature at Fairfield Church To-morrow

"The Primacy of the Atonement" is the subject chosen by the pastor for his morning service, and in the evening he will preach on Pilate's question, "What shall I do with Jesus which is called Christ?"

Mrs. E. Woodward and Miss Grace Platt will sing a duet at the morning service, and a male quartette, Messrs. Knight, Abbott, Hardesty and Jones will sing "Consolation" in the evening, with an anthem by the choir, both morning and evening.

The combined supper and concert given by the Women's Association and the choir last Wednesday proved to be a most delightful and profitable evening.

Pre-Easter services will be held in the church this week, commencing at 8 o'clock. The pastor will be assisted by Rev. S. T. Galbraith, Rev. Henry Knox and Rev. George Pringle, with a preparatory service Thursday evening.

"Communion service Easter Sunday morning, and "The Church Triumphant" will be presented in the evening.

"Understanding of the Times" is the subject the pastor will deal with at the evening service. The choir will sing "Our Best Redeemer," by Hall.

The Sunday School commences before the morning service at 9:45 o'clock. On Monday evening, the young people will hold their usual weekly meeting at 8 o'clock. On Wednesday at 8 o'clock the midweek service of the church for prayer and praise will be held.

Will Open New Cridge Memorial Hall Next Week

The Cridge Memorial Hall will be opened next Wednesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, it was announced to-day. Bishop Vaughan, who is at present conducting services here, will officiate at the function.

It had been previously arranged to open the hall following Easter, but owing to the fact that Bishop Vaughan will be forced to leave Victoria before Easter, the date for the function was advanced.

OBERAMMERGAU VILLAGERS PREPARE FOR PASSION PLAY

Stars who will take leading parts in the 1930 Oberammergau Passion Play, the great religious spectacle staged by natives of the little Bavarian village of Oberammergau, Germany, are pictured here. At the left, Eduard Hertling, the town's baker, who plays the part of Moses, delivering bread on his bicycle. In the centre, above, is Anton Lang, speaker of the play's prologue, at work in his studio. At the right is Miss Hansi Preisinger, who takes the role of Mary Magdalene. In the circle is Alois Lang, who plays the part of Christ.

Music Recital At Lighthouse

Services commence on Sunday at 10 a.m. at the Four-square Gospel Lighthouse with the Bible classes for all ages. At 11 the pastor will speak. At 7:15 p.m. the orchestra will render a fifteen-minute music recital, followed by the regular evangelistic service at 7:30. The subject for the evening is "The Coronation."

RUSSIAN STORY AT CENTRAL BAPTIST

"Russia and Mark of the Beast" Special Subject

"Russia and the Mark of the Beast" will be the special subject at the Central Baptist Church on Sunday evening, when the pastor, Rev. J. B. Rowell, will deal with startling news from Russia.

Two questions Mr. Rowell will answer will be, "Is Prophecy Fulfilled by the New Law From Moscow? What is its Significance?"

At the Sunday morning service the special preacher will be Rev. F. T. Tapscott, his subject being "The Way of Christ."

The Sunday school and Bible classes will be at 2:30.

On Good Friday at 7:30 there will be a special service commemorating the death of the cross and the resurrection. The choir will sing "The Easter Anthem," by Rev. A. F. Baker of Vancouver. An invitation is extended to all who have watched the growth of this work since its inception. There will be extra music.

DR. A. O. M'RAE AT CENTENNIAL

"No Respector of Persons" Subject on Sunday Evening

Centennial will have specially talented speakers for Palm Sunday, preceding Passion Week. Rev. W. R. Brown in the morning and Dr. A. O. M' Rae in the evening. Mr. Brown will speak on "Things That Are Hidden," Dr. M' Rae's subject will be "No Respector of Persons."

The music will be in keeping with the dramatic and eventful hours leading up to Christ's resurrection. The morning anthems are "God So Loved the World" (Stainer) and "O Sacred Head" (Bach). In the evening selections will be given from Maunders' "Olivet to Calvary," including "Gethsemane," recitative, by J. W. Buckler; choruses, "Thy Will Be Done" and "Betrayed and Forsaken," solo by Mr. Frank L. Tupman; the choir, "Rock of Ages," recitative; chorus, "Rock of Ages."

STEDFAST LIFE PASTOR'S THEME

Rev. A. J. Vincent Occupies Pulpit at First Baptist

Rev. A. J. Vincent, pastor of the First Baptist Church, will speak on "The Steadfast Life" at the morning service on Sunday. Mrs. Robert McIntosh will sing "God's Garden" by Lambert.

"Understanding of the Times" is the subject the pastor will deal with at the evening service. The choir will sing "Our Best Redeemer," by Hall.

The Sunday School commences before the morning service at 9:45 o'clock. On Monday evening, the young people will hold their usual weekly meeting at 8 o'clock. On Wednesday at 8 o'clock the midweek service of the church for prayer and praise will be held.

Daily Lenten Thought

By DR. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Pastor, the Community Church, York City

There are four characters in the great parable of the Good Samaritan; three are well-defined.

The first is "a certain priest," an official of the church. The second is "a Levite," an official of noble descent. The third is "a certain Samaritan," an inhabitant of Samaria, with whom the Jews had no dealings. These men we can identify; we know their place in society, their conventional characteristics, almost their personal appearance.

But of the fourth figure in the story, the man who was going down from Jerusalem to Jericho, we know nothing. He is described simply as "a certain man." He may have been a Jew or a Gentile, a native or a foreigner, a freeman or a slave. Whether rich or poor, high or low, white or black, is left unsaid. Apart from the fact that this traveler who "fell among thieves" was not a woman, we are left in ignorance as to his identity. And therein lies the point of the parable.

For who is my neighbor? Who is the man whom I should love as I love myself? A member of my own family, a citizen of my own country, an associate of my own particular religion or race?

These undoubtedly; but not these only. For even these primary "certain man" to emphasize our kinship with any man, every man, all men. In this parable the Samaritan was sweeping away barriers, and declaring love to be universal.

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PASTORS SHARE IN GOOD FRIDAY JOINT SERVICE

First Baptist Church Selected For Annual Service of Ministerial Association

Under the auspices of the Ministerial Association, the Good Friday service will be held in the First Baptist Church, Quadra Street, on Friday morning, April 18, at 11 o'clock.

The following members of the Association will take part in the service: Rev. Hugh Nixon, president, will preside; Rev. H. P. S. Luttrell will offer prayer; Adjutant Merritt will read the scriptures; Rev. J. W. Sippell, D.D., will deliver the message and Rev. A. Vincent will pronounce the benediction.

Musical will be arranged by the choir master of the First Baptist Church. An offering will be taken for benevolent purposes.

SKETCH WORK OF SCOTCH REFORMER

Pastor of St. Andrew's Takes "The Liturgy of John Knox"

To-morrow being Palm Sunday, Rev. H. P. S. Luttrell, minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Douglas Street, will have an appropriate theme for his morning sermon entitled "The Intruder or King?" the text being from Luke xix 37-40.

There will be suitable hymns and special musical numbers by the choir. The anthem, Gounod's "There is a Green Hill Far Away" will be sung by the choir, the solo in it being taken by Miss Crawford. A duet, "In the Cross of Christ We Glory," composed by Howe, will be given by Miss Isabelle Crawford and A. W. Trevel.

In the evening, Mr. Luttrell's subject will be "The Liturgy of John Knox and What Became of It." This will be a sketch of the work of the Scottish reformer in the reorganization of public worship and the subsequent influence of Puritanism in Scotland. The anthem for the evening service will be "As Now the Sun's Declining Rays" (James), and Douglas R. Park as soloist will sing "The Palms," a composition of Fauré.

On Friday evening, being Good Friday, there will be a service in the church auditorium, at which the choir will render a new cantata entitled "The King Mourns." This beautiful work, composed by Ernest R. Dicks, is being given for the first time in Victoria and depicts the life of Christ from His birth to the Resurrection.

Rev. A. G. E. Munson At Esquimalt

To-morrow, Palm Sunday, the services at St. Paul's Garrison Church will include Holy Communion at 8 o'clock and matins and sermon at 10:30, when naval parties will attend.

Evening service will be at 7 o'clock, when the preacher will be Rev. A. G. E. Munson.

Services during Holy Week are as follows: Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, children's service, and at 7:30, evening prayer and sermon. Thursday, at 8 o'clock, holy communion; Good Friday, 10:30, Litany and ante-communion. Preacher, the rector; 4 o'clock, children; 7:30, lecture: "The Holy Hand," by Deaconess Simcox, in the Church House.

WILL TELL OF CRUCIFIXION

Rev. Henry Knox Speaks on Calvary at Emmanuel Church

The major note in sacred song and in the sermons in Emmanuel Baptist Church to-morrow will be the events of the most momentous week in the earthly life of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Rev. Henry Knox will conduct both services. During the morning hour of worship the anthem will be "But the Lord is Mindful of His Own" (Mendelssohn), and the sermon will be on the subject "Voices From Calvary."

The theme of the evening sermon will be "What the Crucifixion Means to Me." "O Saviour of the World" (Goss) will be rendered by the choir.

Following the regular custom the choir, under the leadership of Fred Parfitt, will render a sacred cantata on the evening of Good Friday, in the church, beginning at eight o'clock. The selection this year is "Bethany," by Lee-Williams. An artistic and sympathetic rendering is assured.

Pentecostals Hold Baptism

Baptism will be the subject of the address at the Pentecostal Assembly to-morrow at 11 o'clock, when Pastor James Furey will speak on "Baptism by Immersion: What Does it Mean?"

At 7:30 p.m. the subject will be "The Tragedy of Calvary: Who Killed Jesus?" On Thursday evening at 8 p.m. a baptismal service will be held at the Cloverdale Baptist Church, kindly granted for this service.

REV. C. THOMSON IS TO SUPPLY KNOX PULPIT

Rev. Charles Thomson of the China Inland Mission has been transferred from the presbytery of Westminster to the presbytery of Victoria, and will supply the pulpit of Knox Presbyterian Church for some time.

THE GRAPHIC BIBLE

By LEWIS BROWNE

Author of "This Believing World" and "Stranger Than Fiction"

XLII—Jesus and the Multitude

After wandering alone through Central Galilee for some time, Jesus returned to join His disciples in Capernaum. There the sad news was brought to Him that John the Baptist had been put to death by Herod Antipas. Jesus was greatly agitated and at once decided to seek retirement in the village of Beth-Saida to the northeast of the Sea of Galilee. But no sooner had He reached this place than He found a great multitude awaiting Him, and once more He had to preach and perform miracles. With five barley loaves and two small fishes He fed a multitude of five thousand men, besides women and children.

The incident is significant. Evidently most of those to whom Jesus ministered could not begin to understand what manner of person He was. They imagined Him to be one who would lead them in a great war against Rome. But what Jesus desired to preach was not war against Rome but peace with God, and therefore He hastily withdrew from the excited mob. He ordered His disciples to take ship and cross the lake again. He himself walking on the water that very night.

They landed at the Plain of Gennesaret, just south of Capernaum, and there Jesus performed more miracles. Thence they returned to Capernaum, where Jesus completed His Galilean ministry by preaching in the synagogue the famous discourse on the "bread of life" which is to be found in John vi 25-57.

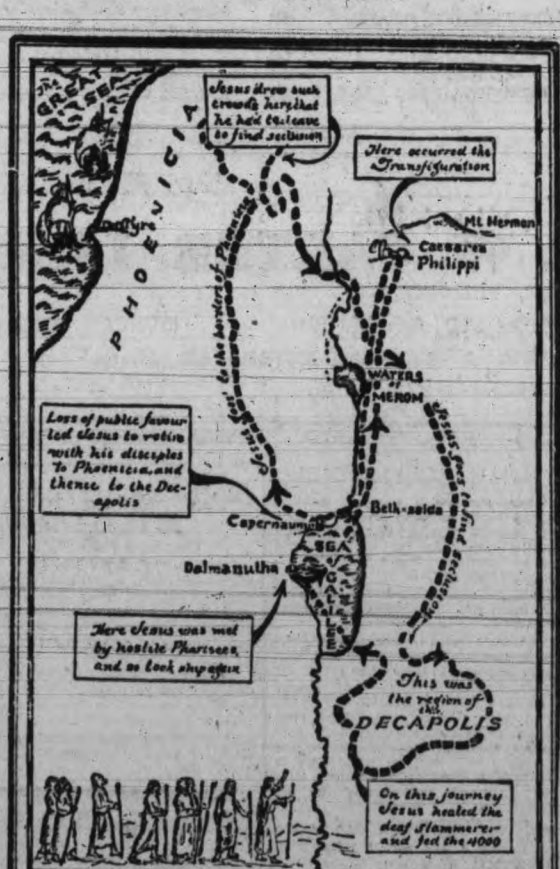
But that discourse offended many of Jesus' own followers, and only the twelve disciples retained their faith in Him. So together with them Jesus fled toward Pheonicia, which was heathen territory. But even here people continued to seek Him out because of His miraculous powers, and finally He was compelled to cross Galilee once more and seek seclusion in the Decapolis, which was also inhabited by Gentiles.

But here again the people came to Him for healing. After a while, therefore, He sailed back across the Sea of Galilee to the city of Dalmanutha, and thence almost at once to the village of Beth-Saida. From here He pushed northward to the city of Caesarea Philippi, where He remained several days.

It was during this stay that Peter openly declared to Jesus: "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." And thereupon, Jesus foretold how He would have to go up to Jerusalem, suffer death, and after three days rise again. With three of the disciples He then went up into one of the numerous mountain ranges in the neighborhood and there was miraculously transfigured.

The little company then returned to Capernaum and, after dwelling there quietly for some time, they turned their faces southward and went up to Jerusalem.

Jesus did not follow the usual caravan route, which went to Jerusalem



by way of the Jordan Valley. Instead, He took the shorter but far more difficult route across the mountains of Samaria.

His followers were few, chief among them the twelve disciples.

It might be well to name them here: (1) Simon, who was also called Cephas ("stone") or Peter ("rock"), a former disciple of John the Baptist, and a native of Beth-Saida, who from first to last seems to have been the most important of the disciples; (2) Andrew, his brother; (3) Philip, a fellow townsman of Simon and Andrew; (4) James, the son of Zebedee; (5) his brother, John, "the disciple whom Jesus loved"; (6) Bartholomew (that is, Bar-Tolmai, "the son of Tolmai"), who is usually identified with Nathaniel from Cana; (7) Matthew or Levi; (8) Thomas or Didymus ("the twin"); (9) James, the son of Alphaeus,

usually referred to as "the Less" to distinguish him from the son of Zebedee; (10) Judas Thaddeus, a brother or perhaps a cousin of James the Less; (11) Simon Zelotes, so named probably because he had belonged to the Zealots, the militant rebels against Rome, before he joined Jesus; (12) Judas Iscariot (that is, Ish-Keriot, "a man of Kerioth," which was a little village in Judea).

With these disciples and a handful of other followers, probably most of them women, Jesus made His way to the village of Bethany, near Jerusalem, where He found shelter in the house of Lazarus and his sisters, Martha and Mary. Thence He made an excursion to the Temple, but aroused so much opposition by His preaching there that He was compelled to flee at once to Beth-Abars across the Jordan.

Next Saturday—Jesus Goes to Perea.

DICTATOR EIGHT IS ATTRACTIVE FOR CAR BUYER

Low Initial Cost and Economical Upkeep Stated to Be Factor For Popularity

With the eight-cylinder trend definitely established in the public mind, and an ever-growing demand for eight-cylinder power and flexibility as a result, Studebaker offers the Dictator Eight sedan as a remarkably attractive purchase for the owner who wishes to restrict his investment, says Ben Grossman, salesmanager for Jameson Motors, Studebaker-Erskine dealer here.

Low initial cost and economical upkeep combine with grace and brilliant performance to make the Dictator Eight sedan a car outstanding in its price class. Dictator Eight tests conducted in twenty-three cities show an average mileage of 20.3 per gallon of gasoline. Its powerful Studebaker-built engine is characterized by exceptionally smooth powerflow, the result of such advanced engineering features as the Lanchester vibration damper, new full-power muffler, rubber engine mountings and doubly-balanced crankshaft.

The Lanchester vibration damper practically eliminates engine vibration, while the full-power muffler, because of new principles of design, permits free passage of exhaust gases and thus reduces back pressure and increases effective horsepower.

Body lines of the Dictator Eight sedan are low and sweeping, emphasized by wide crown fenders, large balloon tires, low roofline and artistically rounded contours.

An unusual fashion note is struck in narrow windshield pillars, which curve forward to meet above in the smart new French front effect. Windows are large with sturdy but slender supports, assuring all round visibility. Touches of bright chromium on head lights, radiator shell, cowl lamps and thin cowl heading enhance the general effect of championship speed and performance in this model.

Upholstery is fine mohair over deep-sprung seats, which are amply dimensioned for five passengers. Arm rests are provided in the rear seat. Other details include a heavy tonneau cover, dome light, polished robe and foot rail, toggle grips, recessed ash receiver, etc.

As in all Studebaker models, front seat and steering wheel are adjustable, with treadle-type accelerator. The steering wheel is the Huxford three-spoke, steel-core safety type, which has never been known to break. Double automatic windshield wipers assure perfect visibility in every kind of weather. A further degree of safety is provided by Duplate safety glass in the windshield and powerful four-wheel brakes, which act positively with minimum foot pressure.

Excellent roadability results from double-drop frame construction on the

OFFER PRIZES FOR SAFETY ESSAYS

Washington, D.C., April 12.—The Highway Education Board has announced it will again conduct its safety essay writing contest for pupils in elementary schools and for elementary school teachers.

The subject for pupils is "What I am Doing to Set a Good Example in Safety on the Highways." Teachers will write on "Teaching the Essentials of Street and Highway Safety."

These essays will be forwarded by school principals to state committees and the best ones will then be sent to the Highway Education Board. Here they will be judged. First prize for pupils is a gold watch and a trip to Washington, D.C. First prize for teachers is \$500 and a trip to Washington.

115-inch wheelbase, and long plant spring suspension controlled by powerful hydraulic shock absorbers all around. The foreshocking of front springs adds to steering stability by eliminating swaying or wheel tramp at high speeds.

STEEL BODIES PERFECTED BY HUDSON FIRM

Refinements of Body Make Engine Quieter and Lines More Graceful

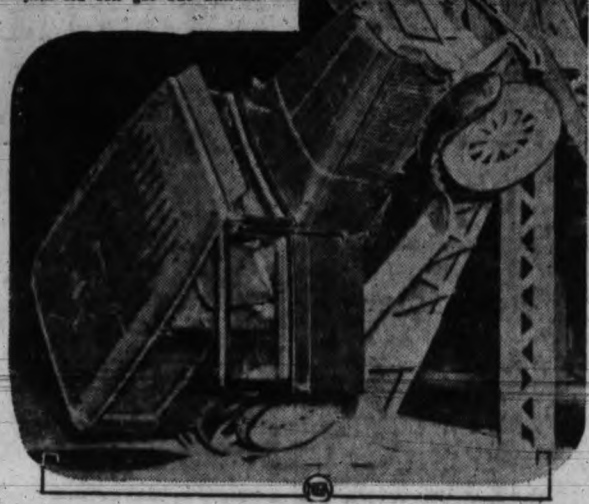
Engineers of the Hudson Motor Car Company have pioneered many innovations in body construction which eventually have become standard practice in the industry. They pioneered the steel body and developed this type until to-day it has all the features claimed for other types, plus the added strength, long life and safety of steel.

In the new Hudson Great Eight the refinements of the steel body have entailed several departures from orthodox practices. Built welding of all body joints was introduced instead of the accustomed spot welding. Through butt welding a permanent joining of the metal is effected at all points of contact, thus preventing body noises from this source and at the same time providing added strength and rigidity to the body.

Another instance of departure from standard practice is found in door construction. The ordinary body door consists of a metal panel shaped over a wooden frame and covered on the inside with upholstery. The new Hudson doors are built up of five successive panels. There is, first, the outside steel plate, then comes a spring pad, this is followed by a silencing plate, which in turn is overlaid with a steel inside panel, and then comes the finish upholstery panel.

TOUGH PULL FOR HIGH GEAR

This car might have been able to pull all the hills around Milwaukee in high gear, but when it ran into this climb, even low gear was useless. The car tried its monkey stunt on the centre pier of a steel bridge. After it fastened itself to the pier, the owner and his two-year-old son got out unhurt.



TO THE JUNK HEAP

When an old automobile has served its time on the streets, it has always been a problem among auto manufacturers and dealers what to do with it. Neither wanted to undergo the expense or loss of junking it, so back it went on the market unless it was too far gone for any practical use.

After many years of dickering, the manufacturers and dealers have finally come to an arrangement whereby they would split up the expense of junking old cars so that some of them may not reappear on the streets. Within the next year, these companies expect to spend \$15,000,000 to scrap some 400,000 old and decrepit vehicles.

That's quite encouraging not only from a commonsense business viewpoint, but from the angle of traffic safety and convenience. More new cars may be sold because of the resultant decrease of used cars on the market, and accidents may be lowered because of the elimination of vehicles that most generally cause them.

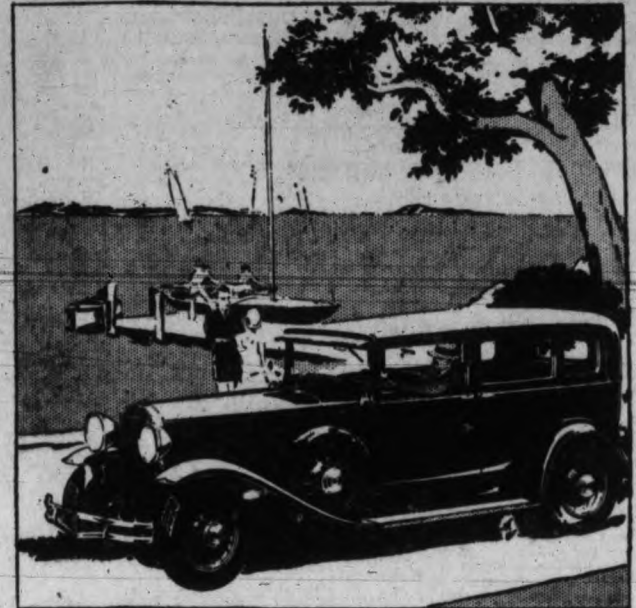
But this action only partially solves the problem of the old and unfit vehicles still in use. There will still remain many thousands of cars barely struggling along under the hands of drivers who can hardly afford to buy gas and oil to keep them running, let alone keep them in proper and safe operating condition. These conveyances will remain menaces to human safety, whatever the auto manufacturers and dealers might try to do about it.

To rid the streets of these "rattle traps" the police ultimately will have to step in. Many a car, almost on its last legs, should be condemned as dangerous and sent to the public pond before the auto manufacturers get it or before it runs down a pedestrian.

HUDSON's Great 8

AN ENTIRELY NEW TYPE

It sweeps
aside
High Cost
on



EIGHT-CYLINDER QUALITY

With all its supreme performance, Hudson is surprisingly economical of fuel and tires. And it is engineered to low maintenance cost. Thousands of former "Six" owners are delighting in its reasonable cost of operation and upkeep. Among Eights it establishes a new scale of low ownership costs.

Those who know this car frankly declare it excels the greatest past standards of performance efficiency. They refer, not only to price and operation advantages, but to the striking newness of Hudson action in all it does. However well you regard your present car, a ride in Hudson's Great 8 must prove a revelation in flashing performance, smoothness and a flexibility and handling ease exclusive to its new type design.

You have supremacy in fast get-away. You level hills with the ease of coasting. In crowded traffic you rarely need touch the gears. From

standing start up to the top ranges of silky smooth speed, and back again to the soft instantaneous stopping action of the brakes, you will find the same effortless ease in performance.

Come take a ride. The charm of distinctive performance, riding ease and dependability that you find will question the wisdom or need of paying more for any car.

PRICES

Standard Length Chassis

\$1265 COACH—Coupe, \$1325; Standard Sedan, \$1385; Roadster, \$1445; Phaeton, \$1665; Sunbeam, \$1710.

Long Wheelbase:

5-pass. Touring Sedan, \$1600; Brougham, \$1660; 7-pass. Phaeton, \$1920; 7-pass. Sedan, \$2115.

Prices f. o. b. Windsor, taxes extra

Standard Equipment Includes:

Four 2-way shock absorbers; radiator shutters; starter on dash; electric lock; electric gauge for fuel and oil on dash; tire lock and luggage carrier.

A WIDE CHOICE OF COLORS AT NO EXTRA COST

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ESTABLISHED

in public favor

Today, De Soto's front-rank position in the field of low-priced sixes is firmly established. It is plain that no car of commonplace ability could win so high a place in public favor as De Soto Six has won in so short a time. The qualities that built this quick and lasting success were and are exceptional. Success on a scale enjoyed by De Soto Six never comes by chance. It is earned by merit alone — by offering at a low price a better kind of quality, a smarter type of design, a richer array of appointments and a greater ability to perform. To De Soto owners, it is not surprising that the discriminating driver who gives the De Soto Six a thorough trial usually becomes eager to possess it.

De SOTO .. SIX

COMPANION CAR TO THE DE SOTO STRAIGHT EIGHT

THE MOTOR HOUSE

Victoria

Limited

Corner Yates and Vancouver Streets

Phone 443

"Where Better Cars Cost Less"

\$1075

AND UP, AT THE FACTORY

WITH THESE FEATURES

Chrysler-designed, high-compression engine, using any grade gasoline.

iso-therm ventilated bridge-type pistons, with piston rings of tongue and groove construction.

Internal-expanding four-wheel hydraulic brakes with squeakless, moulded brake lining.

Riding comfort insured by long, resilient springs and hydraulic shock absorbers, front and rear.

Full-pressure lubrication—rubber insulation of engine—counterweighted crankshaft—camshaft driven by silent chain—thermostatic heat control—chromium-plated lamps—semi-automatic spark control—manifold heat control—fuel filter—air cleaner.

CHRYSLER MOTORS PRODUCT

CANADIAN.
BUILT FOR
CANADIANS

FORD COOLING SYSTEM PROVES ASSET TO CAR

Higher Speeds of Modern Cars in Canada Call For Improved Lubrication

By MURRAY FARNSTOCK
Member, Society Automotive Engineers

The higher road speeds at which automobiles are being driven in Canada, has focused the attention of motorist car owners on the importance of such simple and positive lubrication systems as used on the Ford engine. While there are various types of lubricating systems, the Ford combines the advantages of the splash, the gravity circulating and the pump gear.

The oil pump is located in the bottom of the oil pan and is driven by an integral gear, cut into the cam shaft. The pump is enclosed in a fine mesh wire screen, through which the oil filters before it is pumped up into the valve chamber.

When the engine is running at twenty-five miles per hour, one gallon of oil is delivered from the pump to the valve chamber. The flow of the oil is increased or decreased in direct ratio to the speed of the motor. The chief reason for feeding the oil to the valve chamber is to provide direct gravity feed lubrication to the important bearings of the crank shaft. From the valve chamber there are direct openings to each of the crank shaft bearings through which a constant flow of oil is assured by gravity. Small in-

built dams in the valve chamber maintain a uniform level of oil in the valve chamber irrespective of road grades, and provide reservoirs of oil for each main bearing pipe oil opening. Incidentally, supplying oil to the valve chamber lubricates the valves, providing better and quieter action, and also supplies oil by gravity to the main shaft gears and front cam shaft bearing.

The engine rests in the chassis on a three-degree angle, sloping to the rear. The oil flows back, filling the reservoirs continually. The overflow is carried by an external pipe down to the front end of the splash tray in the oil pan, where it flows back over the tray, filling the troughs through which the connecting rod dipper passes, forcing oil into the crank pin bearings and provides splash lubrication for all moving parts.

While the oil overflow pipe of the Ford engine could easily have been cast integral with the crank case, better results were secured by placing a large oil overflow pipe outside the crank case, this pipe sloping in such a manner that it is adequately cooled



DEAF CAR DRIVERS IN LESS CRASHES

Raleigh, N.C., April 12.—Deaf persons are more careful automobile drivers and get into less crashes than their brothers with good ears, according to data compiled by the Bureau of Labor for the Deaf in North Carolina.

The survey shows that out of 180 deaf drivers in state, not an accident has occurred in two years. One reason advanced for this is that, because of the lack of hearing, the deaf use their eyes more and avoid accidents.

by the flow of air from the same fan which cools the radiator. Since the full volume of all the oil in the crank case circulates through this overflow once every minute at normal car speeds, this is an effective method of cooling the oil before delivering it to the troughs under the connecting rods.

Pennsylvania thirty-five, Ohio forty-five, Illinois forty-five, Utah thirty, and in California forty.

In Massachusetts it is not permissible to go more than eight miles an hour in business sections where there is no traffic control. In Mississippi it is permissible to go ten. In residential districts of Massachusetts a driver is allowed fifteen miles an hour. In Maryland and Mississippi the restrictions are the same.

SOME SET NO LIMIT

Some states believe that there should be no restriction on speed. This is based on the theory that slow traffic is a greater menace to traffic than fast. Notable among these states are Michigan and Kansas. The former makes no restrictions on the open highway, but sets limits of fifteen miles an hour in business sections and twenty in residential districts.

Kansas has no state law regarding speed with the exception of one clause in its traffic code that limits to fifteen miles an hour vehicles driving across road crossings and intersections or turning curves.

Other states which have open speed limits on country highways are Montana, Tennessee, Vermont and Wisconsin.

SOME LAWS CONFLICT

Two instances of antiquated traffic laws that have been passed and forgotten are the following:

Missouri law says that speeds in excess of twenty-five miles an hour are unlawful for passenger cars under any conditions. Yet forty miles an hour is permissible for buses.

Mississippi provides that anyone driving a car who fails to come to a full stop when passing a church, a schoolhouse, an animal or pedestrian, is liable to be fined or given a jail sentence or both.

The United States now has 1,000 research laboratories enlisting about 33,000 workers and expending annually about \$210,000,000.

DODGE SIX IS POPULAR 1930 MODEL

Old Sales Field of Popular Car
Is Re-entered and New
Territory Invaded

By LOU M. CREGOR
Sales Manager, Dodge Brothers
(Canada) Limited

With a new, amazingly low-priced six, Dodge Brothers re-enters the motor car price field, where its outstanding reputation in the industry was established. With a new eight-in-line of commanding value it invades a new and fast-growing field. With these two new cars to offer as companions to the present Dodge Six and Dodge Senior, the company and the world-wide dealer organization look forward to 1930 as the most auspicious period in the history of this great institution.

The introduction of these two remarkable new cars marks a most fitting observance of Dodge Brothers' fifteenth anniversary. The influence of design and engineering that has produced dependable motor cars for years will begin at this fifteenth milestone to spread to a vastly broadened motor car market. The high principles that have caused every Dodge product to earn increasing goodwill, and the name to become a synonym for dependability and integrity everywhere, is as zealously guarded in the new cars as it is always been in the past.

MARKET PROMISING
Hundreds of thousands of motor car drivers throughout the world are anxiously waiting to welcome the new Dodge cars. A definite, promising market for both the new low-priced

P. E. BAILEY & SON
LIMITED
AUTO REPAIR SHOP
Phone 228 726 View Street
Best in Auto and Truck Repairs

PROPOSE SPAN OVER ENGLISH CHANNEL

London, April 12.—An American engineer has proposed a bridge across the English Channel, for trains, autos and pedestrians. Where the water is too deep for piers, this bridge would be constructed on anchored floating sections. Lifting spans would enable vessels to pass underneath the bridge.

It is estimated that such a bridge would cost about \$40,000,000, which is only a fraction of what a proposed tunnel under the Channel would cost.

six and the outstanding eight-in-line has existed for some time. It is the natural outgrowth of the popularity and prestige that has always attached to the Dodge Brothers' name.

There are coming into the price class of the new six thousands of persons who are familiar with the Dodge reputation and therefore logical prospects for the modern, six-cylinder car bearing this name. Other thousands will come into this group with an open mind, seeking the greatest possible value for their money. The outstanding merit of this new car alone will attract its full share of these careful, intelligent buyers.

Thousands of drivers of the present Dodge Six are ready to-day to graduate to the new eight-in-line class. Dodge owners have always been "repeaters." A large percentage can afford, and would prefer larger, more luxurious automobiles, but they invariably turn to another Dodge because they know it to be a dependable, economical car. This class will be eager to advance to the commanding value, beauty and performance of the eight-in-line. Thousands of other eight-cylinder enthusiasts will join them. There is a distinct tendency toward the straight-eight type of power plant, and this style of car bearing the name and the engineering heritage of Dodge Brothers is bound to meet with an instant and pronounced success.

POPULAR CARS

The addition of these two new lines will alter but little the position of the present Dodge Six and the Senior in the current market. Both these products have a definite following, and their known qualities of durability and performance have already tapped a fertile sales field.

Both at the factory and in Dodge dealer establishments throughout the world, preparations have been made for a record volume of business during 1930. General business conditions in Canada amply warrant the optimistic outlook for the next twelve months.



In this day of the big hunt for parking space, a Dayton, Ohio, bank has made things easy for its depositors by installing a receiving window in the rear of the bank building. A motorist can make his deposit right from the car, as shown here, and drive on without getting out of the machine.

How's She Hitting

By ISRAEL KLEIN

With the present high speeds and high combustion engines, the use of the better grades of oil is most important. These two developments in motordom make a severe demand on the lubricating medium in the crankcase.

The higher speeds have produced a considerable increase in the consumption of oil, and the worse the oil the more severe the wear and tear on the engine. At the same time, the higher compression engines producing higher horsepower have added to this demand for good oil always kept in good condition. It does not matter where the oil

SAFER TRAVELING

Captain "Eddie" Rickenbacker, famous war ace and present-day aviation leader, tells us that within three years flying will be the safest means of travel.

That statement sounds reasonable, considering the precautions both the industry and the government are taking toward assurance of safety in flying. Already, there is a uniform code of regulations for the guidance of traffic in the skies. Already the federal government has taken a hand in this business of transportation by air, set up strict rules for pilots to follow, demanded licenses after thorough tests for every flier, and led the industry in the development of scientific means for the assurance of safety in the air.

Yet flying cannot be said to be in the hands of the populace as yet.

In the face of all this preparation for the day when the people do take up flying by their own hands, we see another means of transportation three decades old still struggling with a variety of state and municipal traffic laws, still arguing over the practicability of licensing its drivers, still lacking a national unity of purpose that is already manifesting itself in aviation. Perhaps some day motoring will assume a more organized and controllable form.

At any rate it is encouraging to know that, when we do take the control stick in the near future, we will not face the conglomeration of traffic and safety laws that we have to put up with in our automobiles. We shall fly with a greater feeling of security.

TENNESSEE PLANS GASOLINE TESTS

Nashville, April 12.—To protect motorists from buying inferior fuel, all gasoline sold in Tennessee will be tested by officials and made to equal set standards. Placards will be posted at all stations to indicate whether the product offered for sale meets the requirements of the United States Bureau of Mines and the law of Tennessee.

According to Commissioner Charles M. McCabe, Tennessee has become the dumping ground for inferior gasoline.

comes from. So long as it is of good quality, it will do the work required of it. What the motorist should consider in buying oil is the organization which produces it and the service man who sells it. If both are reliable and of established character, then the purchaser may feel secure in using their product.

What he should avoid is the non-descript oil sold "cheaper" and by some unknown dealer.

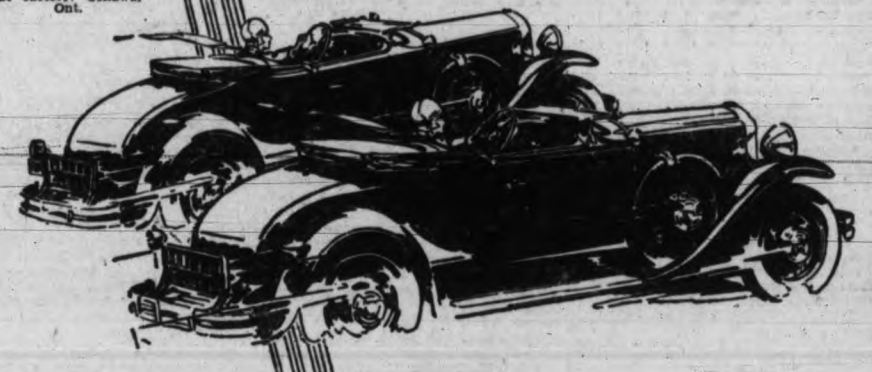
There used to be a feeling that an oil that comes from a certain part of the country is the best oil. This is not true to-day when every responsible oil producer, no matter what part of the country his product comes from, is trying to give us the best possible grade of oil on the market.

More oil than is actually required in the crankcase should never be supplied. It does more harm than good. It is bound to be pumped up past the pistons into the combustion chambers, foul the spark plugs, deposit carbon over the valves and piston and cause detonation, misfiring and loss of power. Besides, it's an added expense, if only for the additional oil.

Drivers sometimes add that extra harmful quart of oil when they see the engine using it up rather quickly.

There are two reasons for this. One is the result of fast and long driving which causes an exceptional expenditure of lubricating oil. There is nothing wrong with the motor if this is the only cause, and all that the driver need do is replenish the oil more often than he would in city driving. The other cause for undue loss of

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oil is worn piston rings. This may be decided on as the probable cause when the exhaust pipe emits a dense blue smoke. The cure, of course, is new piston rings or, if the motor has been run several thousand miles, it may require reboring and the installation of oversize pistons and rings. Heavy oil may help for a while but not very long.

During cold weather the crankcase may not show any loss of oil at all, but that should not be taken as a sign that everything is right with the lubrication system. It may merely mean that unburned gasoline has seeped into the crankcase and made up for the used oil. It is therefore more important than at any other time to change the oil often in winter. Frequent use of the choke causes the gasoline to get into the crankcase.

The color of the oil is no criterion of its quality. A real good oil may blacken almost immediately after being poured into the crankcase. This may be caused by the tiniest bit of carbon in the crankcase, but this does little or no injury to its lubricating qualities.

This is particularly true if the filter element of the oil filter has been in service for less than 7,500 or 8,000 miles. The filter element may be workable up to 10,000 miles of driving, but after that it should be replaced with a new cartridge. Too much dirt, sludge and other foreign matter may have collected in it by that time to permit efficient filtering.

In draining old oil from the crankcase, there is no need of cleaning with kerosene. Kerosene, if the least bit remains after cleaning, will cut the oil and reduce its lubricating quality. If the motor is warm, the oil will drain out quite thoroughly but every last bit of it should be drained before new oil is put in. It is the last quart or so that is dirtiest.

If the last dregs of the old oil seem quite dirty, the motor might be flushed out with a quart of thin oil, but not with kerosene.

CHEMIST PREDICTS UNPAINTED STAINLESS STEEL AUTOS

Detroit, April 12.—The time may come when automobile bodies will be made of stainless steel and will require no lacquer finishes, was the opinion of M. J. Callahan, research chemist, in addressing the American Society for Testing Materials here.

"At present there is no product in sight which appears to have a reasonable chance of supplanting the present day lacquer," said Callahan.

The field of corrosion-resisting alloys offers considerable interest and it is not too radical perhaps to speculate that alloys may be produced which will allow of the manufacture of automobile bodies which will require no finishing other than a burnishing process.

In discussing lacquer itself, Callahan believes this method of body finishing is responsible for the mass production system of manufacturing automobiles, for a better finish and the almost universal adoption of closed cars.

Since the introduction of the lacquer system in 1923, when cellulose nitrate lacquers were used in body finishes commercially for the first time, the number of operations in painting a body has been reduced from twenty-two to nineteen. The time of from four to nine days has been lowered to one day. Operating space has been cut from 100,000 square feet to 60,000 square feet, and the number of bodies rejected because of painting defects has been reduced from between fifteen and twenty per cent to one per cent.

"The statement has been made that without the use of lacquer the mass production of a great number of machines would have been impossible," Callahan says.

"In the first place the time cycle of operations has been shortened so that the body can now be taken from the bare steel to the finished trimmed job in one working day of about ten hours. The number of baking operations has been decreased, and the moving chain assembly method of operation has been applied to the whole operation of finishing with the resultant economy in space, labor for handling, and so forth.

"The use of closed car bodies and their almost universal adoption would have been practically impossible without the availability of lacquer now being used," Callahan opines. "With the old varnish the open body was the only feasible unit."

"Not the least important of the changes introduced by the adoption of lacquer has been the durability imparted to the automobile finish under conditions of service. In contrast to the older finishes based on paints and varnishes, a modern lacquer does not change color, crack or peel during the life of the car. Practically any shade of color can be produced."



TO-DAY'S GRAIN MARKETS

(By Branson, Brown & Co. Limited)

Winnipeg, April 12.—Wheat: The market opened unchanged to 1/2 up this morning, but after heavy rains after the start, there being no buying orders in the pit and when national liquidation developed, prices sagged until they were more than 1/2 cents under the close last night, getting well through the daily bid, which brought in a little support. Trade on the whole was light and all local in character.

Export sales overnight confined to a few scattered loads with volume insignificant. The demand for cash wheat was again very ordinary and without any feature.

There was no selling pressure and only old cars were changing hands at spreads about unchanged from yesterday.

There was nothing new in the flour trade which continues quiet, both domestic and foreign. The news from the southwest was less bullish and, while precipitation appeared to be long position, to some light showers, the weather today in many districts was cloudy with rains threatening and temperatures were cooler.

The indications were that further showers or rains are to be expected during the next few days.

The lack of foreign demand is the most discouraging feature to the wheat market at present.

During the past week or two there has been considerable stock covering going on in all world's markets, due to the growing apprehension with regard to crop, while a large part of the trade has been taking a long position.

This situation has weakened the market technically and some new incentive is needed to carry prices higher.

Cash grain: These markets continue to follow the trend of wheat, and all lost ground to-day.

While there is not much pressure there is very little business of any description.

Wheat—Open High Low Close
May 118-1/2 119-1/2 118-1/2 118-1/2
July 118-1/2 119-1/2 118-1/2 118-1/2
Oct 118-1/2 119-1/2 118-1/2 118-1/2

Oats—Open High Low Close
May 55-1/2 56-1/2 55-1/2 55-1/2
July 55-1/2 56-1/2 55-1/2 55-1/2
Oct 55-1/2 56-1/2 55-1/2 55-1/2

Rye—Open High Low Close
May 65-1/2 66-1/2 65-1/2 65-1/2
July 65-1/2 66-1/2 65-1/2 65-1/2
Oct 65-1/2 66-1/2 65-1/2 65-1/2

Barley—Open High Low Close
May 55-1/2 56-1/2 55-1/2 55-1/2
July 55-1/2 56-1/2 55-1/2 55-1/2
Oct 55-1/2 56-1/2 55-1/2 55-1/2

Flax—Open High Low Close
May 118-1/2 119-1/2 118-1/2 118-1/2
July 118-1/2 119-1/2 118-1/2 118-1/2
Oct 118-1/2 119-1/2 118-1/2 118-1/2

Wheat—1 1/2, 2 1/2, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6 1/2, 7 1/2, 8 1/2, 9 1/2, 10 1/2, 11 1/2, 12 1/2, 13 1/2, 14 1/2, 15 1/2, 16 1/2, 17 1/2, 18 1/2, 19 1/2, 20 1/2, 21 1/2, 22 1/2, 23 1/2, 24 1/2, 25 1/2, 26 1/2, 27 1/2, 28 1/2, 29 1/2, 30 1/2, 31 1/2, 32 1/2, 33 1/2, 34 1/2, 35 1/2, 36 1/2, 37 1/2, 38 1/2, 39 1/2, 40 1/2, 41 1/2, 42 1/2, 43 1/2, 44 1/2, 45 1/2, 46 1/2, 47 1/2, 48 1/2, 49 1/2, 50 1/2, 51 1/2, 52 1/2, 53 1/2, 54 1/2, 55 1/2, 56 1/2, 57 1/2, 58 1/2, 59 1/2, 60 1/2, 61 1/2, 62 1/2, 63 1/2, 64 1/2, 65 1/2, 66 1/2, 67 1/2, 68 1/2, 69 1/2, 70 1/2, 71 1/2, 72 1/2, 73 1/2, 74 1/2, 75 1/2, 76 1/2, 77 1/2, 78 1/2, 79 1/2, 80 1/2, 81 1/2, 82 1/2, 83 1/2, 84 1/2, 85 1/2, 86 1/2, 87 1/2, 88 1/2, 89 1/2, 90 1/2, 91 1/2, 92 1/2, 93 1/2, 94 1/2, 95 1/2, 96 1/2, 97 1/2, 98 1/2, 99 1/2, 100 1/2, 101 1/2, 102 1/2, 103 1/2, 104 1/2, 105 1/2, 106 1/2, 107 1/2, 108 1/2, 109 1/2, 110 1/2, 111 1/2, 112 1/2, 113 1/2, 114 1/2, 115 1/2, 116 1/2, 117 1/2, 118 1/2, 119 1/2, 120 1/2, 121 1/2, 122 1/2, 123 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ALLIED CHEMICAL EASTMAN KODAK STAGE FAST RISES

New York, April 12 (By Associated Press).—Extensive week-end readjustments of speculative accounts brought about considerable irregularity in price movement in today's market.

Such selling as occurred was largely a correction of top-heavy speculative positions built up in the last week or two, with the market generally showing underlying strength and as yet giving no evidence of any definite change in the general upward trend which has shown this year.

New York, April 12 (B.C. Bond)—At the close of the market today, the Dow Jones average of thirty industrial stocks stood at 293.43, up 0.78 points, and for twenty utilities at 108.02, up 0.31 points.

In a comparatively quiet session, utilities and industrials held firmly enough to-day, but price changes were small, with the exception of a few "blue chips."

A specialty oil, Warner Quilan, advanced briskly on rumors that Standard Oil of New Jersey might acquire it. Grigsby Rudow was a strong issue in the grain department.

It was again rumored that cigarette manufacturers would increase the wholesale price of cigarettes. International Telephone resumed its advance, and in the utility division, American and Foreign Power stood out with an advance from 92 1/2 to 97 1/2.

CHEMICAL REST STRONG
The whole chemical list was strong, led by Allied Chemical, leaping from 329 1/2 to 342. Drug Inc. rose a point to 82 1/2.

Eastman Kodak shot up from 234 1/2 to 240.

General Motors held the \$3 level. U.S. Steel traded between 192 1/2 and 194 1/2.

New developments were scarce, and there was no aftermath of the closing of the Tokyo exchange, which is now regarded as a purely local disturbance.

The copper, while not giving further ground, were unanimous that the market was approaching a close. Traders accepted the announcement that the Tokyo exchange had been closed as an excuse for offering stocks, but weakness was of short duration and volume quickly dwindled.

It is believed that profit-taking of the last week has created a reserve buying power of substantial proportions, which may be encouraged to become operative without waiting for lower prices.

SOME INDUSTRIAL INCREASES
Industrials which promise to show substantial increase in net earnings for the first quarter of 1930 as compared with 1929, include Adams-Mills and Real Silk Hosiery. Both are reasonably priced issues and in view of the current earning power and dividend disbursements, both are thought to be entitled to higher market valuations.

EXPECT NEW HIGH FOR STANDARD OIL
Standard Oil of New Jersey is believed to be consolidating its market position around the 80 level and it is expected on the next forward move the stock will carry through the previous high of 83.

SOME EARNINGS
Hahn Stores and subsidiaries in the year ended January 31, 1930, earned \$4,000,000, equal to \$1.84 a common share.

Brunswick-Balke Collender Company for 1929 reports net loss of \$9,946,272, after interest and depreciation, compared with an income of \$3,333,376, or \$5.84 a common share in 1928.

MAJOR TREND STILL UP
"Another highly irregular market session will be seen. Further important profit-taking was seen in the Friday session. It must not be taken for granted that the people interested in a reaction from current levels expect anything more than a technical corrective movement. The major trend is still upward, regardless of what might happen here. The fact that the market continues to hold within a narrow range is taken in some quarters to suggest that irregularity could very easily take the place of a selling movement."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

APRIL 12

(By B.C. Bond Corporation Limited)

The chemical stocks continue in high favor and most of these issues are listed as purchases on weak spots. The big advance in Allied Chemical shows that the market is bare of stock in this particular issue. Other members of the group will undoubtedly follow Allied Chemical. The chemical industry has done exceedingly well, while other industries have been lagging. One member of the group even to a good advance is Matheson Alkali. It is learned that the chemical industry has been picking up Vanadium without actually bidding up for the stock.

Among the best-acting stocks on the list are the oils. This group of stocks has not been over-exploited at any time, and the industry as a whole should show to excellent advantage this year.

LIVING UP IN INDUSTRY ENCOURAGES

Industry shows indications that the living up to the market is visible. The report to-day says:

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WHITNEY LETTER

APRIL 12

(By B.C. Bond Corporation Limited)

The action of yesterday's market in the face of news of developments in Japan which led to the suspension of trading on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, gives reason for the belief that the advance in the market is not finished, but this development does draw attention to the fact that economic conditions in many parts of the world, particularly those parts primarily dependent upon a satisfactory price for raw materials produced therein, are far from what might be called satisfactory, and to the extent that attention is so directed, will temper bullish enthusiasm.

In addition, we will shortly be receiving quarterly reports of a large number of corporations in our country, covering their operations for the first quarter of 1930. These quarterly statements will not be bullish in the majority of instances, so from the standpoint of outside developments we are entering a period where skepticism of the prevailing stock market level will become a market factor.

In addition, from a technical angle, it is worthy of note that both the industrial averages and the utility averages have advanced to the level which was predicted by many at the time the type stock quotation tickers with faster speeds, Dow Jones & Co. have developed a high-speed new ticker which will be in operation by the end of the week, or within two or three months.

In tests, the new model has been operated at a speed of seventy-five words a minute, as against the old model which was operated at a speed of thirty words a minute.

The device, which is patented, will be manufactured by the news agency in its new building at 433 West Thirtieth Street, New York City.

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RYE POOL LOSSES Cut to \$9,000,000

Chicago, April 12.—Estimates that a group of sixteen Easterners who set out last fall to corner the rye market, had a loss of \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 were said today by a well-known grain trader to be excessive. He fixed their loss at \$7,000,000 to \$9,000,000.

Their buying is said to have begun late in 1929, around \$1.00. In late December the price had been driven up to \$1.25, but during the heavy liquidation about a month ago to all sorts of rye, fell to 87 1/2 cents and July rye to 80 1/2 cents. Since then there have been advances of 11 to 12 cents.

At one time the pool is believed to have had from 15,000,000 to 17,000,000 bushels. In December they paid for 9,500,000 bushels of cash rye and had virtual control of the visible supply.

For the past two weeks the pool men are said to have sold May heavily, and it is expected that they will deliver cash rye on these sales next month. They still have 9,000,000 bushels of the actual grain.

The pool operators, said to be headed by John Nicholas Brown and Stephen M. Metcalf, both of whom are regarded as having covered much of the rye loss, by short operations in Canadian wheat.

**High Speed Ticker
To Speed Service**

New York, April 12.—In line with the plans of the New York Stock Exchange and the Western Union Telegraph Company to replace all the old type stock quotation tickers with faster speeds, Dow Jones & Co. have developed a high-speed new ticker which will be in operation by the end of the week, or within two or three months.

In tests, the new model has been operated at a speed of seventy-five words a minute, as against the old model which was operated at a speed of thirty words a minute.

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STEEL MERGER IS RAFFIED BY HOLDERS

Bethlehem-Youngstown Deal
Stirs Turmoil at Meeting

Youngstown, April 12.—The billion dollar battle of industrial giants reaches a climax here late yesterday when Youngstown Sheet and Tube stockholders ratified merger of their company with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

But opponents of the merger announced that "the fight has just begun."

Announcement of the merger was made by speakers at a stockholders' meeting, which a few minutes before had been thrown into a turmoil, when J. M. Weitz, Sheet and Tube safety director ordered the doors closed, holding stockholders, attorneys and newspaper reporters prisoners.

The vote for the merger was 851,571 shares, 790,741 shares being necessary to secure it. The exact importance of the vote did not indicate how many shares were protested or how many shares were voted against the merger.

Under terms of the merger agreement Bethlehem will begin taking over Sheet and Tube immediately. Edgar O. Grace, Bethlehem president, released a statement from his office in New York declaring, however, that every last plan of time will be allowed on our part to obtain authoritative determination of every legal question involved.

Attorneys for the merger proposition have also said that consummation of the merger will not be attempted until all litigation is disposed of.

**SEED INCLUDED
IN WHEAT TOTAL**

Winnipeg, March 12.—The Manitoba Free Press publishes the following today:

Some confusion is likely to arise from figures contained in a report issued April 10, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and carried by the Canadian Press dealing with stocks of wheat in Canada as at March 31, 1930. This report stated that 252,000 bushels of wheat were still in farmers' hands at that date and the general deduction will possibly be that this amount of wheat was still to be delivered from the farms whereas an analysis of the fact shows that the government has included the amount required for seed for the new crop year to be sown this spring without making this quite clear.

Taking the Bureau's own figures as supplied by E. A. Russell, statistician to the Board of Grain Commissioners, it is seen that farmers in the three prairie provinces delivered between August 1, 1929 and March 31, 1930, some 222,500,000 bushels of wheat from a crop estimated by the Dominion Government at 276,000,000 bushels. On this basis therefore, only about 54,000,000 bushels of wheat remain on the farms and the usual amount allowed in the seed for seed and feed requirements for one year is 50,000,000 bushels, so that only 4,000,000 bushels of marketable grain should be delivered between April 1, and July 1, if the government's estimate of the size of the crop is correct.

Retail Market

Local Lettuce, head 50
Local Lettuce, 1 lb. 20
Local Lettuce, 1/2 lb. 10
Local Lettuce, 1/4 lb. 5
Local Lettuce, 1/8 lb. 2
Local Lettuce, 1/16 lb. 1
Local Lettuce, 1/32 lb. 1/2
Local Lettuce, 1/64 lb. 1/4
Local Lettuce, 1/128 lb. 1/8
Local Lettuce, 1/256 lb. 1/16
Local Lettuce, 1/512 lb. 1/32
Local Lettuce, 1/1024 lb. 1/64
Local Lettuce, 1/2048 lb. 1/128
Local Lettuce, 1/4096 lb. 1/256
Local Lettuce, 1/8192 lb. 1/512
Local Lettuce, 1/16384 lb. 1/1024
Local Lettuce, 1/32768 lb. 1/2048
Local Lettuce, 1/65536 lb. 1/4096
Local Lettuce, 1/131072 lb. 1/8192
Local Lettuce, 1/262144 lb. 1/16384
Local Lettuce, 1/524288 lb. 1/32768
Local Lettuce, 1/1048576 lb. 1/65536
Local Lettuce, 1/2097152 lb. 1/131072
Local Lettuce, 1/4194304 lb. 1/262144
Local Lettuce, 1/8388608 lb. 1/524288
Local Lettuce, 1/16777216 lb. 1/1048576
Local Lettuce, 1/33554432 lb. 1/2097152
Local Lettuce, 1/67108864 lb. 1/4194304
Local Lettuce, 1/134217728 lb. 1/8388608
Local Lettuce, 1/268435456 lb. 1/16777216
Local Lettuce, 1/536870912 lb. 1/33554432
Local Lettuce, 1/1073741824 lb. 1/67108864
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Local Lettuce, 1/274877906944 lb. 1/17179869184
Local Lettuce, 1/549755813888 lb. 1/34359738368
Local Lettuce, 1/1099511627776 lb. 1/68719476736
Local Lettuce, 1/2199023255552 lb. 1/137438953472
Local Lettuce, 1/4398046511104 lb. 1/274877906944
Local Lettuce, 1/8796093022208 lb. 1/549755813888
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Local Lettuce, 1/35184372088832 lb. 1/2199023255552
Local Lettuce, 1/70368744177664 lb. 1/4398046511104
Local Lettuce, 1/140737488355328 lb. 1/8796093022208
Local Lettuce, 1/281474976710656 lb. 1/17592186044416
Local Lettuce, 1/562949953421312 lb. 1/35184372088832
Local Lettuce, 1/1125899906842624 lb. 1/70368744177664
Local Lettuce, 1/2251799813685248 lb. 1/140737488355328
Local Lettuce, 1/4503599627370496 lb. 1/281474976710656
Local Lettuce, 1/9007199254740992 lb. 1/562949953421312
Local Lettuce, 1/18014398509481984 lb. 1/1125899906842624
Local Lettuce, 1/36028797018963968 lb. 1/2251799813685248
Local Lettuce, 1/72057594037927936 lb. 1/4503599627370496
Local Lettuce, 1/144115188075855872 lb. 1/9007199254740992
Local Lettuce, 1/288230376151711744 lb. 1/18014398509481984
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Local Lettuce, 1/295147905179352825856 lb. 1/18446744073709551616
Local Lettuce, 1/590295810358705651712 lb. 1/36893488147419103232
Local Lettuce, 1/1180591620717411303424 lb. 1/73786976294838206464
Local Lettuce, 1/2361183241434822606848 lb. 1/147573952589676412928
Local Lettuce, 1/

Dorothy Dix's Letter Box

How to Achieve "It"—Is Judy O'Grady Happier Than the Colonel's Lady?—Will a Wild Life Help This Girl to Forget Her Hopeless Love?

DEAR MISS DIX—Will you please tell me if a person is born with "IT," or if it can be cultivated? If so, how? ALLIE

Answer: I suppose what you really mean by "IT" is sex appeal, that mysterious, alluring charm that some women have for all men, and that some men have for all women, and in its highest estate this is a gift that their fairy godmothers bestow upon a few lucky individuals at birth.

Everybody can explain it. Nobody can define it. Nobody knows of just what it consists. But there are those who have an irresistible fascination for those of the opposite sex. We all know women who, from the cradle to the grave, are always surrounded by a horde of men. Little boys fight for the privilege of carrying their books when they are schoolgirls, and spend their pennies buying them chewing gum. When they are older they have dates to burn. They could marry any one of a dozen suitors, and if they are left widows new husbands turn up as the occasion demands. They can go to Adamless villages where no girl has had a beau in years and men rise up from the earth to give them good times, and even when they are eighty doddering old gentlemen still remember their birthdays and send them flowers and pay them stilted compliments.

And when you try to analyze these women's magic you turn away baffled and defeated. For they are not always beautiful, nor clever, nor amiable, nor interesting. Often as not they have no pretensions to good looks. Frequently they are dumb Dianas. Very often they are selfish and hard to get along with. Yet men pass over women who are their superiors in every way for them.

And the same thing holds good with men. There are men who are positively ugly, who are egotists, who are dissipated, who have no virtue to recommend them, but there is something about them that women fall for. They may marry whom they choose and their wives will stick to them, no matter how they abuse them and mistreat them.

This irresistible allure that we call "IT" comes by nature, and if it was denied us at birth that is our misfortune and there is nothing we can do about it, but "IT" has a little sister named Personality, whose graces we may all cultivate.

And the first thing to do in developing your personality is simply to be yourself. Don't try to copy-cat others. Develop your own line of attractions. Study your own type and play that up for all it is worth.

If, for instance, you are a quiet girl and find it difficult to talk, don't try to be vivacious and a babbling Sue. Don't giggle and jump around and chatter like a magpie.

Emphasize your own qualities. Be quiet and dignified. You have no idea how soothing and restful those traits are in a world full of girls who are never still. Don't try to be a glib conversationalist. Instead, be a gifted listener. So shall you win the gratitude of thousands who desire nothing else on earth so much as some one who will lend them an ear while they talk about themselves.

If you are domestic advertise the fact. Be known by your pies and cakes. Feed boys on your fudge and they will eat out of your hand. If they are athletic, learn to play a good enough game of tennis, or golf, or what have you, to make you notable. If you are a business girl be such a crack-jack that your employer will always be bragging about "our Miss Smith."

What I am trying to say is make the most of whatever talents you possess, so that you will stand out from the others in the also-ran list.

And dress your part, that is another first aid to personality. If you are quiet and demure in character get quiet and demure clothes that will make you look like a lady. If you are dashing, wear brazen hats and lots of jewelry. If you are sporty, go in for sports clothes, and if you are a darling little feminine thing, deck yourself out in ruffles that will make you look still more like a clinging vine.

Once upon a time I knew an ordinary, commonplace sort of a woman who achieved personality by the simple expedient of always wearing violet-colored clothes and carrying a bunch of violets, and using violet stationery, and for all I know drinking purple ink. At any rate nobody had ever noticed her until suddenly we began calling her the "Violet Lady."

So study yourself, Allie. Put the loud pedal on your good points, and so shall you achieve at least a synthetic "IT." DOROTHY DIX.

DEAR DOROTHY DIX—I wonder if most of your letters from discontented and unhappy wives and husbands aren't from rich people who have so much idle time in which to get into mischief? We are poor people, yet we are happy. My husband only makes \$4 a day and we have four children to support. We do not have fine clothes or furniture, but we have a second-hand car that takes us on many a picnic. We have no radio, but we have pleasant evenings at home. Sometimes when my husband is sick we have hard times, but I take in for washings, or go out and do a few days' cleaning and all is right again. Tell me, isn't our home happier than where they have all the clothes they wish, and the children go to school every night? Mine never go more than three or four times a year. A HAPPY FAMILY.

Answer: I know why your family is a happy family. It is because at the head of it is a woman who is strong and courageous, and wise and philosophical, and understanding and loving. That kind of wife and mother makes a happy family, no matter whether they have millions of dollars or none at all.

But the letters I get from discontented and disgruntled husbands and wives come from every class of society. They come from millionaire husbands and wives who have fought to the doors of the divorce court; from rich fathers and mothers who have wayward sons and daughters they cannot control, and from poor husbands and wives who scrap together all the time, and poor fathers and mothers whose children are running wild.

There is just as much strife in cheap bungalows and two-by-four flats as there is in palaces. Women's hearts break alike under brocade and chiffon and calico over unfaithful husbands. The girls before the counter and the girls behind the counter are just as apt to be wild and go with boys of whom their mothers do not approve, for human nature is just the same uptown and downtown.

And as for happiness, it is one of the things that money does not buy. And beyond having enough to keep the wolf from the door money cuts no figure in our happiness.

That comes from within, and it is a matter of a brave spirit and taking the right attitude toward life. It is a matter of a cheerful acceptance of our fate and making the best of it. It is a matter of finding pleasure in simple things and keeping faith with God and life. And whether one is rich or poor has nothing to do with it. DOROTHY DIX.

DEAR DOROTHY DIX—Can you tell me what to do to forget a man I love and know I can never have? If I lead a wild and reckless life will that help any? MARY LOU.

Answer: The only way to forget is to fill your life so full of work and other interests that you will not have time to remember the man that you have lost. Keep your thoughts away from him, and keep busy. And remember that time is the great doctor that heals every such wound.

Certainly it will not help you to lead a wild and reckless life. That will be your undoing, for it will add remorse to your other sorrows. Life brings many strange things to pass and it may be that it will bring your love back to you. Keep yourself worthy of it and, at least have the consolation of your own self-respect. DOROTHY DIX.

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Royal Oak

A large number attended the Royal Oak Hall on Wednesday evening when the final basketball games of the season were played. The first game between the Baptists and Royal Oak G team was evenly matched and was won by the visitors with the score 28-27. Hanbury's Bakers and Royal Oak A team played a fast game, the score being 30-22 in favor of Royal Oak. The Royal Oak B and Centennial game was won by Royal Oak by a score of 41-39. W. Barker taking fourteen baskets. The individual teams and points were: Hanbury's—Moody 12, Newell, Kinney, Storey 8, Newton 3 and Bowcott. Royal Oak A—W. McKinley 4, F. Quick 11, G. Barker 2, F. Boulton 6, N. Quayle 4 and G. Thorpe 3. Centennial—G. Pringle, L. Baker 2, C. Hamilton 10, McLeod 6, Alexander 18. Royal Oak—McKinley 6, W. Barker 14, C. Fimlett 8, B. Quick 6, W. Wood 4, A. Campbell. Baptists—McCook 2, Ward, Bell 6, Ralph 2, Hetherington 14, Davidson 4. Mr. Cariss, who has worked hard with the teams, thanked the various persons and committees for their generous assistance and attendance, especially Mr. Reven, who has refereed most of the games and worked tirelessly with the boys, also Mr. Quick and the ladies for refreshments provided. Half of Wednesday night's proceeds will be given over to the women's institute.

Ella Cinders



BULL AND BRID HAVE BEEN MY ONLY ENEMIES IN MILITARY SCHOOL! I'LL MAKE UP WITH THEM BEFORE I LEAVE!



HEY, BLACKIE, I HEAR YOU'VE BEEN YANKED OUT OF SCHOOL BECAUSE YOUR FOLKS ARE TOO POOR TO PAY UP! I'M GLAD TO SEE YOU GO!

I HATE POOR PEOPLE! THEY CAN'T AFFORD TO GIVE YOU ANYTHING!



WELL, I'LL GIVE YOU SOMETHING TO REMEMBER ME BY!



WHY, BLACKIE, WHAT HAPPENED TO YOUR CLOTHES?

OH, I JUST OBTAINED THEM ALL OF A SUDDEN! PLAYING THE PART OF A MAN!

Bringing Up Father



THERE'S LORD CHIVVERBERRY—THE POOR FELLOW IS ANXIOUS TO GET BACK TO ENGLAND.

I FEEL SORRY FOR ENGLAND.



YOU SEEM INTERESTED IN THE WORK THESE SAILORS ARE DOING.

QUITE SO! I WAS WATCHING THIS FELLOW HOIST FOOD TO HIS FELLOW MATE UP THERE IN THE CROW'S NEST.



THEY ARE HARD-WORKING MEN—THESE SAILORS.

YES—THAT'S WHY THEY EAT SO HEARTILY.



SEND UP ANOTHER BUCKET OF CORNED BEEF—I'M STILL HUNGRY.

Mutt and Jeff



MUTT, WHY DON'T YOU START THE GOLF SEASON BY BEING HONEST?

NOT TRYING TO DO—SPOIL MY GAME!



WELL, THE MAYOR THROWS OUT THE FIRST BALL TO START THE BIG LEAGUES—AND MUTT THROWS OUT THE FIRST BALL TO START THE GOLF SEASON!

STRANGEST THING THAT EVER HAPPENED—I SLICED INTO A POND—THE BALL LANDED ON A TURTLE'S BACK—AND THE TURTLE IS CRAWLING RIGHT TOWARD THE GREEN!



MUTT, YOU WON FAIRLY AND SQUARELY—YOU ARE A LOVABLE CHARACTER—AN HONEST SPORTSMAN—AND I GIVE YOU THE CUP. WILL YOU RISE AND SAY A FEW WORDS?



IF YOU DON'T MIND—MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN—I PREFER NOT TO GET UP!

OUR MODEST CHAMP!

The Gumps



IMAGINE GIRLS—JUST TRY TO IMAGINE—HOW YOU WOULD FEEL IF YOUR INTENDED WALKED IN AND OUT OF A CLEAR SKY ANNOUNCED THAT FOR YOUR WEDDING GIFT YOU WOULD RECEIVE A 787 CARAT DIAMOND—AS BIG AS AN EGG—COSTING \$4,000,000!

NO WONDER THE WIDOW FEELS A LITTLE DIZZY—AND JUST AS SCOOGE THREATENED TO CUT OFF HER FINANCIAL SUPPORT—DO YOU WONDER THAT SHE'S INDEPENDENT THIS MORNING?



AM I DREAMING—DID I UNDERSTAND CORRECTLY—WHEN HE SAID IT WOULD BE A 787 CARAT DIAMOND?



A \$4,000,000.00 STONE—AS BIG AS AN EGG—THE GREAT MOGUL DIAMOND FOR A WEDDING GIFT—CAN YOU BEAT IT?



NO! HUM! HELLO! MR. SCOOGE? WELL—THIS IS HENRIETTA ZANDER—I WISH TO MAKE AN APPOINTMENT TO BE AT YOUR OFFICE AT 9:30—I AM COMING TO ADD \$10,000 TO THE SUM I ALREADY OWE YOU—KINDLY HAVE THAT AMOUNT IN READY CASH—BIG EVENTS ARE TRANSPIRING—WILL EXPLAIN WHEN I SEE YOU—

OUT OUR WAY

—By WILLIAMS BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES

—By MARTIN



WHEN YOU SEE A GUY FEEL HIS POCKETS, T'BE SURE HE'S GOT EVERYTHING, AN' LOOK AROUND T' SEE WHERE TH' BOSS IS. IT DON'T TAKE NO SHERLOCK HOLMES TO TELL HE'S GETTIN' READY T' SLIP OUT T' TH' COAL HOUSE FER A SMOKE—DOES IT?

NO, BUT IT'D TAKE MORE THAN A SHERLOCK HOLMES T' DOPE OUT WHAT A GUY, WORKIN' IN SO MUCH SMOKE, WANTS WID ANYMORE SMOKE.



HIT WAS MOST UNUSUAL, SIR—A MOST UNUSUAL RUFFIAN! ANDED ME THAT LETTER HAD WALKED AWAY, SIR, WHEN I HOPENED THE BLOOMING DOOR.



HAS IT ANYTHING TO DO WITH BOOTS?—LET ME SEE—GOOD HEAVENS!!



BOOTS HAS BEEN KIDNAPPED! AND I'M TO BLAME FOR LEAVING HER ALONE AS MUCH AS I HAVE LATELY! POOR KID! IT'S ALL MY FAULT.



HANKING, TELL THE GROUND KEEPERS TO WATCH OUT FOR ANY SUSPICIOUS LOOKING PERSONS FOUND ON THE PREMISES! TAKE ANY MESSAGES THAT COME FOR ME—AND YOU'D BETTER WIRE BOOTS' FRIENDS BACK HOME, TOO—I'M GOING DOWN TO SEE MY DETECTIVES.

VICTORIA, B.C., SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1930

City Operated From Forty Miles Away

Great Jordan River Plant Produces Light and Power

By Times Special Correspondent

JORDAN RIVER, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, is situated about forty miles from Victoria, and about midway between Sooke and Port Renfrew. It was named by Sub-Lieut. Manuel Quimper of the Spanish navy in June, 1790, when surveying the coast between Esquimalt and Nootka.

It is said that the survey work was done in the captured British sloop Princess Royal. The British, on hearing this, demanded the vessel be given up to them at Nootka. A British naval officer was sent to take possession of the sloop, but on arriving at Nootka found no sloop there. Believing that the Spanish were trying to hoodwink the British naval authorities, the British commander demanded to know where the vessel was, and the Spanish explained that the sloop was on its way down the coast to be delivered. It is believed the British officer sent to retake the vessel actually passed the captured vessel on its way up the West Coast, but weather conditions prevented him from seeing it. The Princess Royal was eventually delivered to the British owners at the Sandwich Islands in 1791.

The Spanish laid claim after the survey to much of the West Coast of Vancouver Island, of which Jordan River was a part.

The exact position of Jordan River is directly opposite Pillar Point on the United States side of the Juan de Fuca Straits, and has a very commanding position of the Straits. Those who have read and discussed the disadvantages of the present ownership of San Juan Island, practically given the United States many years ago, after some years of joint occupancy by the British and United States forces, need have little fear that San Juan Island has any real strategical value in so far as defence of the Straits of Juan de Fuca is concerned. The Canadian position along the Straits from Victoria to Jordan River and Port Renfrew is so commanding and formidable that it would be as difficult for an enemy force, naval or military, to enter past Cape Flattery, as it would be to attempt the Dardanelles in Europe.

Jordan River area is one of strategical importance from a defensive point of vantage.

It will be remembered that during the early years of the late Great War, many believed that all an enemy had to do was to send warships and do just as they pleased with this Island. A casual glance at the map of this section will convince the doubtful ones just how difficult it would be for enemy forces to even attempt to enter the Straits.

It is roughly thirteen miles across the Straits from Jordan River to Pillar Point.

Jordan River was very sparsely settled until the Vancouver Island Light and Power Company began its development there.

EARLY LOGGING

Prior to the power company's arrival the area between Sooke and Jordan River was in the logging stage. The early settlers did most of their logging with oxen.

Among the pioneers of the region were George McQueen, the Clarkes, Kirbys, Tugwells, Andersons and a Mr. French. Mr. and Mrs. Kirby are still on their ranch near Jordan

River, having been in this area for about thirty years.

The townsite on which the Jordan River settlement lives to-day was formerly the campsite of the Michigan Pacific Logging Company. The old buildings are in use to-day. There are newer fine buildings on the site of the Vancouver Island Light and Power Company.

The manager of the company's plant at Jordan River is Mr. Walker, who has been with the company for many years.

It is interesting to note the changes that have taken place in the Jordan River area since the power company began the spending of millions of dollars to give Victoria and the points south of the Jordan River area, including Saanich Peninsula, electric light and heat.

STARTED IN 1909

Preliminary work on this expensive project was begun in 1909. The original unit of 6,000 horsepower was completed in 1911, and was followed the next year by another unit of 6,000 horsepower. In 1914 another unit of 13,000 horsepower was installed and placed in operation.

At present preparations are being made for the installation of a fourth unit that will furnish 18,000 horsepower. A lot of preliminary work has already been done in connection with this unit, and the actual installation will be made very shortly. A wharf has been built near the beach at Jordan River, so that the new machinery can be unloaded nearby. The completion of this last unit will bring the total horsepower development to 45,000.

The power house building is of reinforced concrete, 211 feet long and forty-seven feet wide.

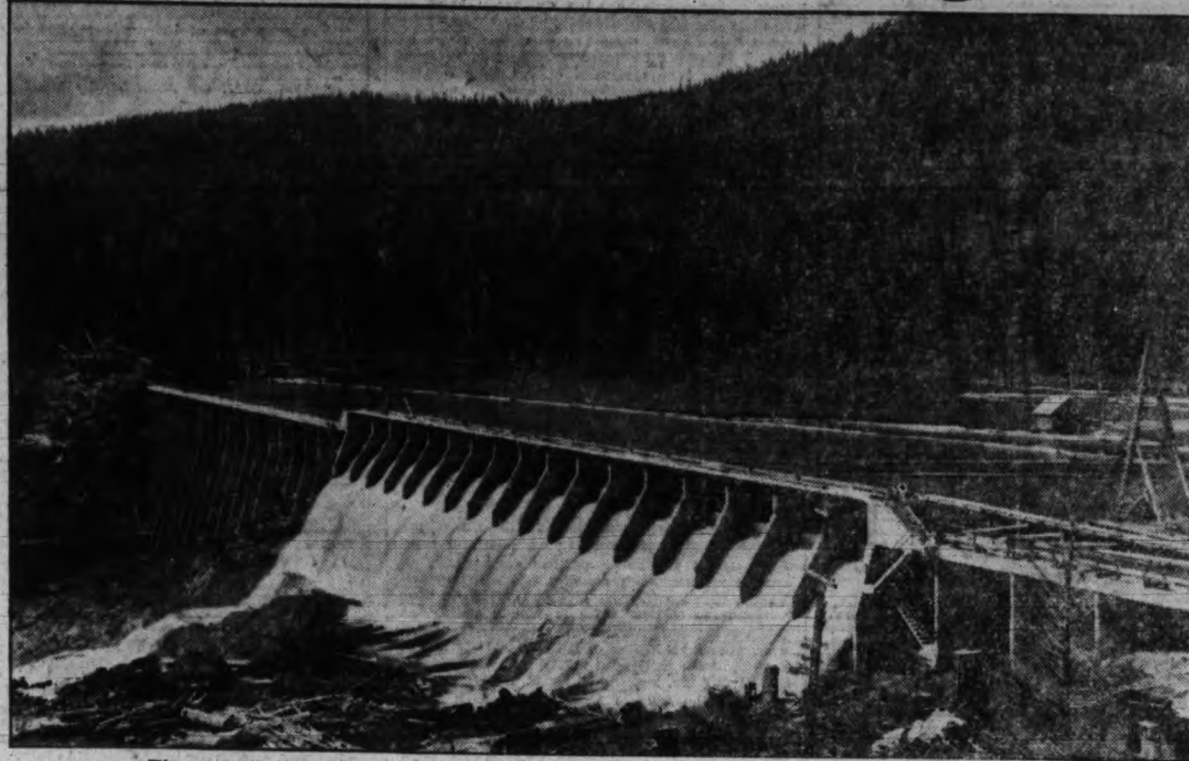
WATER WHEELS

The water wheels installed in units No. 1 and 2 are two single overhung Pelton-Doble tangential water wheels with a capacity of 6,000 horsepower and are directly connected to an Allis-Chalmers-Bullock generator having a capacity of 4,000 k.v.a. and a capacity of 13,000 horsepower, thus giving a total of 25,000 horsepower in water wheels and 16,000 k.v.a. in the generators. The electrical energy generated is at a pressure of 2,200 volts and is the third phase with a frequency of sixty cycles per second. This pressure is stepped up to 60,000 volts for transmission purposes.

There are three exciters, two having a capacity of 100 kw., mounted on the same shaft with a 150 h.p. induction motor and a water wheel of 100 horsepower. The third has a capacity of 200 kw., and is mounted in a similar manner with a 300 horsepower induction motor and a 200 horsepower water wheel. The switchboard is of the vertical type and provides for the control of high and low tension switches.

There are three banks of transformers, consisting of two with a capacity of 1,450 kw. per transformer and a third bank having a capacity of 3,000 kw. per transformer, giving a total capacity of 17,700 kw. These transformers are oil insulated and water cooled.

For the protection of the station there are two banks of four tanks of Canadian General Electric lightning arrestors of the indoor type.



The new spillway at the dam is shown at the right of this picture. The area flooded by the dam can be noticed

WATER SUPPLY

The water supplying the water wheels at the power house is brought down over the hill through pipe lines from Fore Bay. The water coming to units No. 1 and No. 2 starts through a riveted steel line of forty-four inches in diameter.

This pipe continues for 3,067 feet, until it is divided by a "Y" connection into two branches, where the diameter decreases to thirty inches. The water supplying unit No. 3 comes through another pipe line parallel with the others, but has a diameter of fifty-four inches when it starts downhill from Fore Bay, and after coming down the hill 2,509 feet, the diameter of the pipe is decreased to forty-eight inches, and then continues for another 6,651 feet, and is reduced to forty-four inches in diameter. The total length of the pipe lines from Fore Bay to the power house is thus 9,290 feet, and the static head at the power house is 1,145 feet.

BALANCING RESERVOIR

Fore Bay is about two miles up the hill from the power house, which supplies the pipe line with water and has an elevation of 1,150 feet, and is formed by the erection of two earth-filled dams, acting as a balancing reservoir. The north dam is about 560 feet long and the southern dam is 700 feet long. Both of the dams have a maximum height of thirty-five feet.

The Fore Bay spillway is excavated in natural ground, quite independent of the two dams and discharges into the Jordan River. At the southwest end of the reservoir is where the two pipe lines start with fifty-four-inch roller bearing sluice gates.

One of the first major steps made for the

with control gate, trash racks and a short section of sixty-inch pipe was installed at Fore Bay. The work required the boring of a tunnel through solid rock 201 feet in length, having a height of nine feet, in a horseshoe shape. Through this penstock No. 4 unit will run from the intake gate to the tunnel portal, and thence on the ground surface, supported on concrete piers and saddles for a distance of 9,245 lineal feet to the power house at sea level.

CLEAR VIEW OF STRAITS

Fore Bay has a very commanding view of the Straits of Juan de Fuca as far as Cape Flattery on a very clear day.

The water that comes into Fore Bay is brought down a large flume of wood structure from diversion, where the Vancouver Island Power Company has its big dam. This flume certainly is a very fine piece of engineering work in itself. It is approximately five and a half miles long and winds its way along the mountainside on the eastern side of the Jordan Valley, where the country is very rugged and has a very steep incline on each side of the valley. The flume was originally completed in 1912, and in 1925 reconstruction of it was started and extended over four years. The reconstruction required some 7,500,000 feet of lumber.

All this lumber was cut by the company's sawmill adjacent to the diversion dam at the upper end of the flume. The logs were procured from the splendid timber areas within the watershed abutting the reservoir, and were hauled to the water by high lines and over skid roads by electric logging engines and cut to the flume requirements.

The flume is of open wood box type, eight feet by seven feet. It has a constant grade of one foot to 1,000 feet. It has a capacity of 257 cubic feet of water per second, but before reconstruction and enlarging it carried only 175 cubic feet per second.

The enlargement of this waterway was required to meet the ultimate developments, which will be reached in the fall of this year, when the fourth unit will be installed.

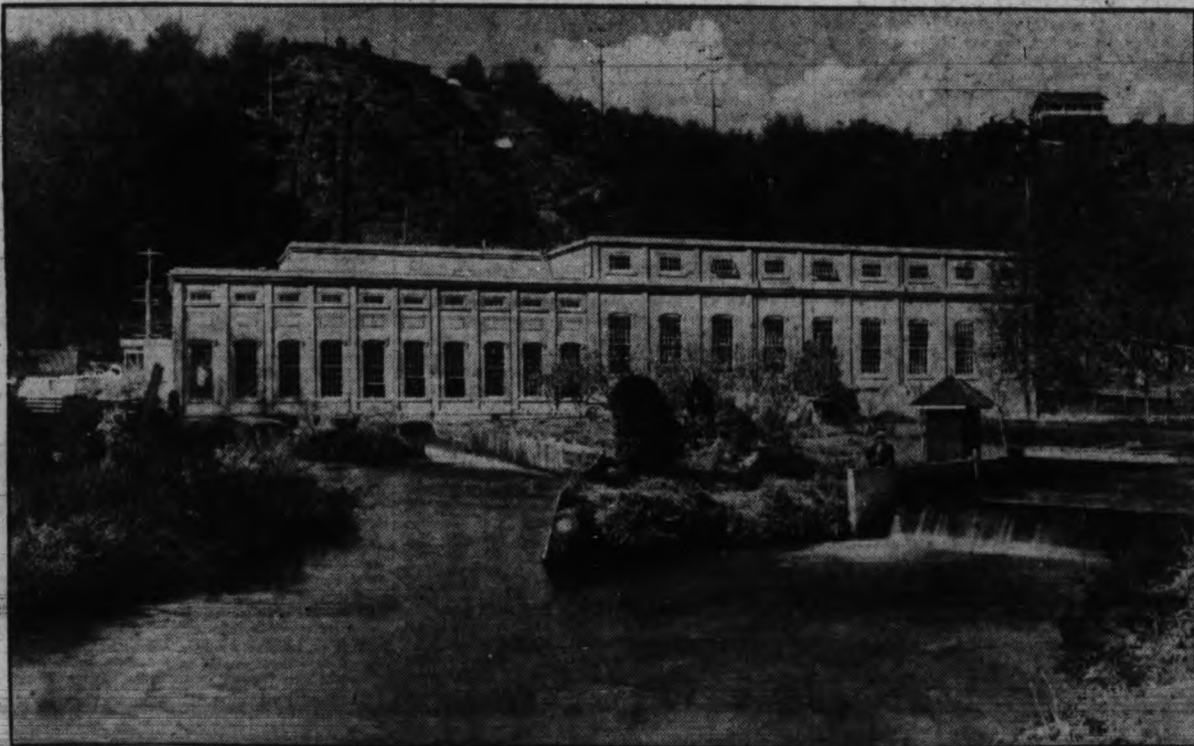
A narrow gauge railroad parallels the flume for its entire length, and has greatly facilitated the construction at Jordan River during the past years. Some particularly fine glimpses of scenery may be seen at a number of points on this diminutive railroad.

DAM CAPACITY

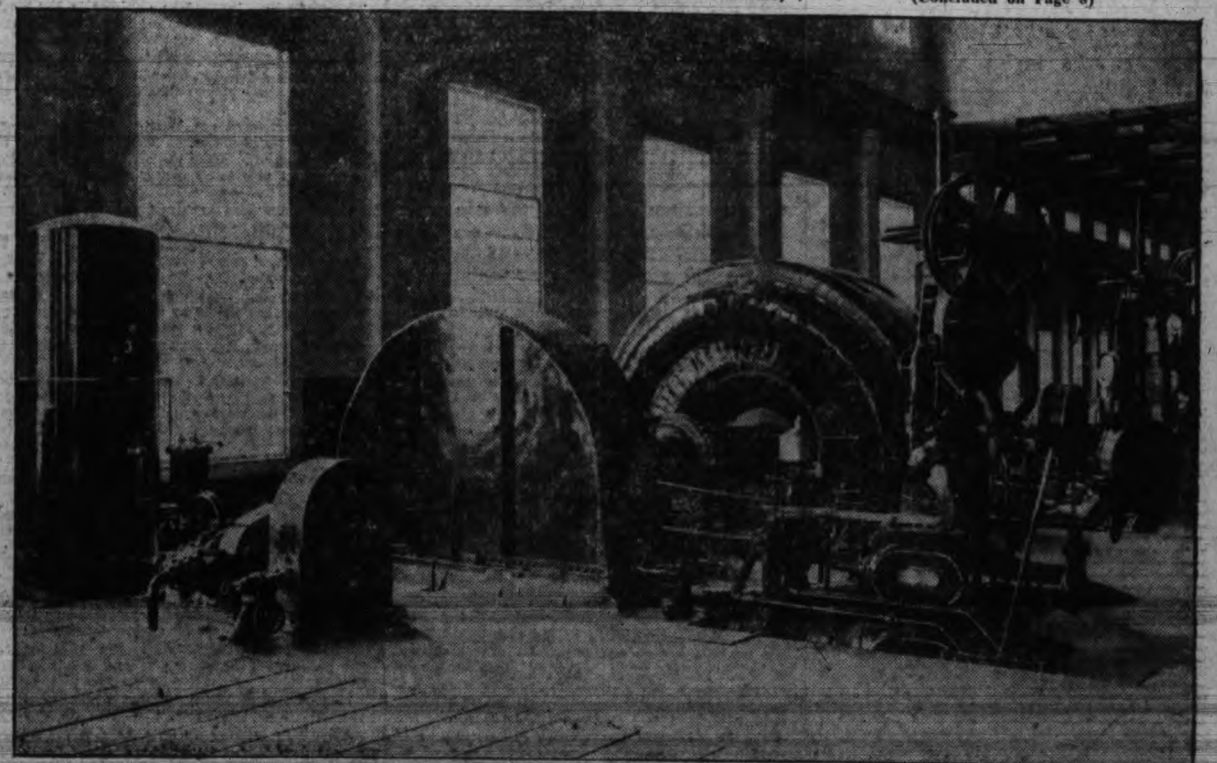
At the end of the flume line is the diversion dam. It is the main dam and is about seven and a half miles from the power house. It is a reinforced concrete hollow structure of the Amberson flat-slab and buttress type, with a crest elevation of 1,268 feet. Its maximum height is 126 feet. The length of the spillway is 305 feet and provides for a flood discharge of 22,000 cubic feet per second. The flashboard structure, recently completed within the spillway, increases the impounding capacity of the reservoir by twenty per cent.

The storage capacity of the dam is now 16,500 acre feet, or the equivalent of 12,000 kilowatt hours at the power house. The building of this dam has caused a flooding of some 422 acres, and forms a very pretty artificial

(Continued on Page 8)



The power house which converts roaring water into electrical energy supplying the whole of the southern end of Vancouver Island



Huge generators, such as this, send their pulsing message of power over lines to the city

Comments on Current Literature

Thrilling Narrative of Rescue At Sea Written In Verse by Canadian

A REVIEW
By PROF. W. T. ALLISON

WHEN MARJORIE PICKTHALL'S star set in the west, that of another Canadian poet, her equal in originality of conception, if not in delicacy of phrase, arose in the east. I refer to Edward J. Pratt, whose career I have followed with the liveliest interest. His first volume, "Newfoundland Verse," published in 1923, founded the keynote of his work, an absorbing passion for the sea, which has found expression in his later volumes, "The Witches' Brew," "Tit-taps" and "The Iron Door." "The Witches' Brew" first saw the light, in the pages of The London Mercury and won for its author golden opinions from prominent English men of letters. It was followed by "The Titans," another vigorous narrative poem, in which we follow with imaginative sympathy the adventures of a whale, a killer, who is at last converted into sperm oil. "The Iron Door," published in 1928, was a philosophical poem which gave some fine vistas of the sea, but Mr. Pratt is back in his native element once more in his new narrative poem, "The Roosevelt and the Antioch."

A LONG DUEL WITH STORM AT SEA

In "The Witches' Brew" and "The Titans" the emanations of Mr. Pratt's genius were charged with delightful humor, but in this new poem he deals with a serious theme, the story of one of the most terrible storms that have swept the Atlantic in recent years and one of the many tragic incidents of that bad spell of January weather in 1926, the sinking of the British freighter, the Antioch, and the heroic rescue of her crew by the Roosevelt, an American liner. Captain Fried stood by the doomed vessel for four days and nights until his men succeeded, in the face of awful difficulty and peril, in which two lost their lives, in saving the twenty-five despairing, frost-bitten seamen. The finding of the Antioch by wireless, the skilful maneuvering of the big liner so as not to collide with the smaller boat in the mountainous sea, the launching of lifeboat after lifeboat in an effort to reach the Antioch, and the succession of thrilling events make up a narrative as gripping as anyone could imagine.

In order to obtain the material for his story poem, Dr. Pratt has traveled the coast of the Roosevelt, so that we know his has not exaggerated. He deals with facts in his poem and uses the real names of the actors in this drama of the sea. And so vigorous is his recital of the doings of those terrible days and nights of storm when the protracted duel was fought between the Roosevelt's men and the storm god, so realistic is his description of the effects of the cold and the whole glorious affair that it is safe to predict, he has immortalized Captain Fried, Robert Miller, his first officer, Alan, his third officer, and the sailors who volunteered for places in the lifeboat.

THE POET IS MASTER OF SEA TERMS
In his youth the poet led an amphibious life. Brought up in Newfoundland, he went on many a voyage and learned the name of every spar, every timber, every rope on a ship, as well as the technical phraseology used by those who have business in great waters. He has never forgotten the sea, and it is abundantly evident in this poem. No one who has a practical sailor could have evolved such a realistic passage as the following, in which the poet states Captain Fried's hard problem how to get close to the Antioch and yet avoid a collision:

"To pour fuel upon the sea to assume
Its fury, make a high-decked vessel ride
Steady, maintain the speed, the power of the
Four hundred tons of pressure at the side,
To avoid the crisis when a wave should toss
Her like a dingle on the smaller coast,
Beam against beam, or stem to rail to rail,
The plates like cardboard to a double loss,
And yet amidst of the first charge, to crawl
Within a narrow margin to the bulk,
As windward for a lifeboat, and forestall
The second disaster in a final trial,
Of the Antioch—fine, to run a race
For a crew's life with the storm lapped in advance:
To outstrip Death by his salt countenance,
Made up the grim agenda on his face."

SEAS ROLL SEVENTY FEET HIGH

Thousands of poets have attempted to describe the raging of a storm at sea, but I have never read anything so equal to the preparation of the reader for the B.C. call from the Antioch. In the following lines we get a glimpse of the Roosevelt feeling the full force of the tempest somewhere south of Cape Race.

"South of this Cape within these hours, the Roosevelt
Was diving, east by south, with her decks stripped;
Her lower vanishing under the sea, her hull
The shafts plunged; battered and wedged the hatches;
Bell-mouths full-bore discharging from the blue pumps
Under the strain of the hull; the sea was
Measuring her roll, with the heavier seas.
The facing of the midship house was splattered
At seventy feet, Captain and quartermaster
Saw nothing feasible upon the face
Of day or night; the sextant in its case.
The navigator's ceased the ship's position."

Ah!—the smoke came out, to be driven back
In eddies low and fierce against the white
Salt crust upon the surface of the stack.
Then, split in billows to the left and right,
Dispersed before it found the line of flight.
The double lines of lifeboats lay like rows
Of mastodon asleep in polar mists.
A head-approach under the starboard light
Truncated day between two walls of night.
Sometimes the forward derrick posts were blotted
Out; the hooded chains of wind were
Upon the deck; and with each long roll, patches
Of white lashed from the steam pipes swirled.
And blended with the light, the sea was
The sea itself was gone save when it hurled
The body of a wave across the bow.
Soon even this was lost to the bridge, and now
Behind the weather cloth it seemed the world
Was carried with the last to the void."

THE FIRST BOAT IS LOWERED
The unsuccessful attempt of Captain Fried to get a line across to the Antioch by using a Lyle gun are described vividly, but the reader is roused to a high pitch of excitement by the launching and navigating of the ship's boats, one after the other, six of them, until the rescue was completed. Here is a picture of the lowering of the first boat, sixty feet of a descent to the tumbling sea:

"A hoarse order from the beam rang—
'Stand by, and clear the falls for running; man
The cranks! let go the cranks!' Which ropes began
To move, windmills, the levers of the cranks,
Slowly the boat was lifted from the chocks.
The crew holding suspended lines that ran
Along the spring-steel, freedom from the stern
To bow were jacked to sunwheels; at a turn
Of the quadrant crew both boat and davit swung
Outboard. The boat and boat hook kept her free.
With painters taut at fore and aft, she hung
For her sixty feet of journey to the sea."

Below, like creatures of a fabled past,
From their deep hideouts in unlighted caves,
The loose precursors of aerial-bellies
Came forth their monstrous births which with every lane
Appeared upon the leeward side, ran fast
Along the broken crests, then coiled and wrung
For the boat impatient of its slow descent.
Into their own invisible element.

A shout or instant gesture of the hand,
Was answered by the double-voiced of winches.
The ropes ran through the iron cleats by inches,
Straining, shaking, turning on the wheels.
At the four-and-a-half levels, 'Lower away!'
A steady longer roar, then a moment's calm,
Of the side, 'Away! Let go releasing star!
The blocks clear from the slip-lights clear.
And number one had settled on the sea."

CREW OF ANTIOCH Huddled ON DECK
With marvelous skill the poet describes the

Library Leaders

ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT
still holds its lead for the book most in demand at the public libraries across the continent, according to the latest monthly score of The Bookman, compiled in co-operation with the public libraries.

It is noted that Mrs. Wharton's novels always "make" the score. "Marriage and Morals" touches, in its title at least, the topic concerning which the readers of to-day seem to have the liveliest curiosity. And the irrepressible Richard Halliburton is merely repeating his previous triumph: one of his books, "The Royal Road to Romance," holds a record for continuous appearance in these lists, which has been exceeded only by the late Edward Bok's "Americanization" and H. G. Wells's "Outline."

NOVELS

ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT, by Erich Maria Remarque.

WHITEOAKS OF JALNA, by Mazo de la Roche.

ROPER'S ROW, by Warwick Deering.

A FAREWELL TO ARMS, by Ernest Hemingway.

THEY STOOPED TO FOLLY, by Ellen Glasgow.

THE GALAXY, by Susan Ertz.

HANS FROST, by Hugh Walpole.

RED SILENCE, by Kathleen Norris.

BURNING BEAUTY, by Temple Bailey.

SCARLET SISTER MARY, by Julia Peterkin.

ULTIMA THULE, by Henry Handel Richardson.

GENERAL

HENRY THE EIGHTH, by Francis Hackett.

THE ART OF THINKING, by Ernest Dimmet.

THE TRAGIC ERA, by Claude G. Bowers.

A PREFACE TO MORALS, by Walter Lippmann.

NEW WORLDS TO CONQUER, by Richard Halliburton.

STRANGE INTERLUDE, by Eugene O'Neill.

JOURNEY'S END, by R. C. Sherriff.

THE MANSIONS OF PHILOSOPHY, by Will Durant.

ELIZABETH AND ESSEX, by Lytton Strachey.

MARRIAGE AND MORALS, by Bertrand Russell.

JULY '14, by Emil Ludwig.

MRS. EDDY, by Edward Franden Dakin.

capizing of this first boat and the loss of two of the Roosevelt's men; then he proceeds to give every detail of the succeeding launchings. The following is his picture of the crew of the Antioch on the morning of the fourth day:

"Wednesday morning and the twenty-five
Huddled on the aft deck—still alive.
One hundred hours had passed since the men had known
The warmth of a bunk, or stood the cold
With nourished veins; and sleep had taken hold
Of tired bodies salt-drugged to the bone.
And that hundred hours eternally
Had ticked its lary seconds on the sea.
Time the wind and sure and the defeat
By the wind and sure and the defeat
Unrestrained alteration of the sleep;
With harping phantoms of the hail and snow:
The same relation on the deck—the grey
Sterility of work with each lifeboat crew.
Dark followed by the night, and every dawn
A slant of officers' dust instead of day."

And what rejoicings there were on the Roosevelt when the last man was taken off the foundering ship! Dr. Pratt has captured the spirit of the whole mighty adventure with such intensity, such clear visualization of its detail, that we get almost as powerful an impression as if we had been among the three hundred passengers on the American liner. What a spectacle it must have been! And, if there were any pessimists, what a cure that drama of the sea must have been for those who held a low view of the unselfishness of humanity. The poet does not do any preaching, but no one can read his noble saga of the sea without a feeling of elevation.

W. T. A.

Even the Romans Had Their Gossip

SPEAKING of some of the gossip revelations printed in the best sellers of the day, page forty-eight of "Private Letters Pagan and Christian" reveals this choice bit of gossip of some 1,900 years ago. It was written by M. Caelius Rufus to Cicero in Gallia, and is taken from Rome. Part of it follows: "I have no idea when you expect to leave your province, absolutely nothing new has happened, unless you would like me to retail to you gossip of this kind, and I am sure you would. Young Cornificus has got engaged to Octavia's daughter, Paulia Valeria. Triarius' sister got a divorce without any cause alleged, the very day her husband was expected home. She is going to marry D. Brutus. She has sent back all her clothes. Servius Octelia has been caught with other men's wives twice in three days. You will ask, where? In the last place you would have wished! I leave you to find out the rest from others."

Here Is a Real Godsend To Amateur Radio Bugs

THE AMATEUR radio bug—the chap whose idea of heaven is a place where he can tinker endlessly with a home-made radio set—ought to fall on "The A-B-C of Television" with shouts of glee.

This book, written by Raymond Francis Yates, should fill a long-felt want. It explains how you can build your own television set, to receive the television broadcasts that are now available. It contains innumerable diagrams to keep you from going wrong, together with a wealth of photographs, and it is written with a wealth of detail that makes the job as simple as a complicated affair of this kind can be made.

If you are one of the great tribe of radio amateurs, and if you have ever had a curiosity about this television business, I believe this book will be just what you have been looking for. It is published by the Norman W. Henley Company.

COMPROMISE

(Cardinal Newman)

In public life a man of elevated mind does not make his own self tell upon others simply or entirely. He must act with other men; he cannot select his objects or pursue them by means undisturbed by the methods and practices of minds less elevated than his own. He can only do what he feels to be second best. He labors at a venture, prosecuting measures so large or so complicated that their ultimate issue is uncertain.

Books and Things

By PROFESSOR W. T. ALLISON

ALONG COMES another scientist, with an axe in his hand. Dr. Morris Fishbein, in a new book, "Shattering Health Superstitions," chaps the heads off some sixty notions that have come down to us from the days of our forefathers. Whisky, says this iconoclast, will not cure snake-bite. An apple a day will not keep the doctor away; if there is anything radically wrong with you, for microbes are not afraid of apples or of applesauce. Boils and pimples are not, as many believe, "the blood purifying itself from within" or "the meanness of the body coming out." That kissing causes cold sores, if persisted in, is another superstition which the modern Juliet can joyfully throw into the discard; but perhaps she will not be so well pleased when Dr. Fishbein assures her that lemon juice will not remove freckles, nor will any other lotion avail to remove those sun spots. But what is to be done? Will the doctor's assertion that the old idea that the oyster is not good for food in months without an R in their names is nonsense; so is the old notion that fish is brain food. Night air is just as healthy as day air in spite of the word "malaria."

SOME VERY positive language is used by this Daniel come to judgment in his championing of people with "weak" chins. No one with a receding chin need be ashamed of it, for it is not a sign of weakness of character. Centuries of superstition are behind his claim. Dr. Fishbein declares that there are innumerable instances recorded of those born with receding chins who have proved their possession of force and vigor and will power.

THERE is only one of these Fishbein asseverations that I am disposed to doubt. I have often heard rheumatic persons complaining of special twinges when a storm was brewing, and I fancy that many of our readers would be willing to swear to it that there is a close connection between a rusty joint and the barometer. However, please remember that Dr. Fishbein is not only professor of clinical medicine in the University of Chicago, but the editor of The Journal of the American Medical Association, and he ought to know.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago I remember reading in the newspapers that Maxim Gorki, the Russian novelist, was dying of tuberculosis in Italy. He recovered from the disease, but he died, however, and lives until this day. He has paid frequent visits to Russia, where he has persona grata with the Bolsheviks, but he still makes his home in Sorrento, a lovely little cliff town on the shores of the Bay of Naples. He is a very wealthy man, for his publisher says that during the last three years two million copies of his novels have been sold in Russia alone. Whatever the size of his income may be, Maxim Gorki believes in giving quantity to his readers. His latest novel, "Bystander," is of heroic size, covering more than seven hundred pages, and has innumerable characters. The action of this story, which has just been translated into English and is handled in this country by Nelson and Sons, Toronto, goes back to the pie-pie-pie days, in the olden times, when the Russian people were in the olden masterpieces of Russian fiction. Russia has dedicated a museum to Gorki, the first living author to be so honored in that country. He ranks with Tolstol as the most popular of Russian writers.

GORKI was not an active participant in the revolution, for he did not believe the people were ready for it. During the first outbreak of mob supremacy, he established a commission for the protection of works of art. On a number of occasions he went in person to Lenin, begging him to save the lives of artists and intellectuals of the old regime. He has been in Germany, to go to health resorts in Germany and Czechoslovakia. Last summer he was made a member of the Soviet central executive committee. This office is regarded as honorary and is a recognition by the Soviet leaders of his vast personal popularity. Gorki, by his own statement, is not a politician, but a man of letters.

W. T. A.

TRENCH EXPERIENCES gave him realism for "Journey's End"

JAMES WHALE, who directed the London, New York and Chicago stage productions of "Journey's End," and also the talking screen version, learned stagecraft because he was captured by the Germans during the World War.

W hale, like R. C. Sherriff, the author of "Journey's End," served as a soldier in the British front lines near St. Quentin, where the scene of the play is laid. While on a patrol he was captured and sent to a prison camp in Germany. There, with other British officers, he began producing amateur plays which the Germans enjoyed immensely.

Having studied art, Whale designed stage settings for these plays as well as directing and acting in them. After the Armistice he returned to England and became a cartoonist for London Bystander. Then he received an offer to appear on the stage and accepted it. He has since been an actor as well as stage director.

About this time Sir Geoffrey Dearnley of The London Stage Society, read "Journey's End" at Sherriff's home. This play had been rejected by a boat club for which Sherriff wrote it. Dearnley arranged with whale to direct the original production of "Journey's End." The entire cost of this production, including salaries of actors and theatre attendants, was \$2,000.

W hale then went to Maurice Browne and spent an entire night setting parts from "Journey's End," and urging the noted producer to take it up. Browne induced the former Mr. Willard Straight to put \$2,000 into the venture. When the play was again produced, this time at the Savoy Theatre, it proved a tremendous sensation.

Colin Clive, who played in the talking picture version, produced by Tiffany Productions, in conjunction with Gainsborough Productions and Welsh-Pearson-Edwards of England.

Balzac sympathized with the reporter who "is damned if he prints it and damned if he doesn't."

He once chuckled: "Whoever has dipped into journalism or is still in it lies under the hard necessity of bowing to men he despises, smiling upon his worst enemy, consorting with the rank and file and dirtying his fingers in his struggle to pay his adversaries in their own coin."

FOR NEWSPAPERMEN

Edna Ferber Back With "Cimarron" Breeze From West

THE NAME of Edna Ferber returns to the book lists like that of a favorite actor to the blaring lights, and with the publication in book form of "Cimarron," a tale of Oklahoma's last forty years, the weather vane of popular fiction points definitely to the west. As in "Show Boat," Miss Ferber turns once more to the gold mine that awaits authors who have the perspicacity to dig in the mine of the past. Amid the flood of depressing war fiction "Cimarron" is like a fresh wind sweeping across the sunlit prairie.

In a land in which many novelists have become practicing physicians and others are immersed in pediatrics, Edna Ferber remains one of the few wide awake personalities who pin their hopes on the story, first, last and all the time. The story to her is a tale of events, of the clash of personalities, of action and drama. It is also primarily the story of family life, of emotional storm and stress and of the generations, first, second and third, which appear in "Cimarron" as they appeared in "Show Boat."

CIMARRON proves again Miss Ferber's unerring sense of new values. The Oklahoma land rush of 1889 has long been awaiting the imaginative historian. The whole story of Oklahoma, with the parceling out of lands, the clash of the pioneers and the boomers, the drilling for oil and the rise of cities of great wealth, all the elements of an American rhapsody, Oklahoma is part of the American laboratory. But because it is more nearly farm land than anything else it gets scant consideration. Its faults are satirized, but the vitality of its people, the ebb and flow of life on its prairies, elude the cursory historian.

Miss Ferber remarks in her preface that "only the more fantastic and improbable events contained in this book are true." To have set down everything would have led her readers to accuse her of unbelievable exaggeration. "In many cases material entirely true was discarded as unfit for use because it was so melodramatic, so absurd, so to be too strange for the realm of fiction." I believe her.

Her characters are inextricably bound up with events. They are so often a part of them that they seem to blur into the background. They have been chosen with an eye for contrast. Sabra Venable belonged to a family of Mississippi blue-stockings who had come into Kansas. She was the aristocratic and intelligent type, married to Yancey Cravat—big, quick on the draw, liberal as a dove, a man who came out of a past nobody knew and everyone suspected. She, with her courage but innate conservatism, he, with his ability to face the grind and rise above events—the beginning of an interesting family.

Yancey becomes an editor and so on—in the intervals of his lapses—does his wife, and the Oklahoma Wigwag gives Miss Ferber the opportunity to report the conglomerate makeup of a new town. And Osage, the city which is the microcosm of a pioneer prairie culture, reflects all the forces that build an American community—including the saloons, the gay ladies of the red light district, the desperadoes who shoot up the bank, and the women's club, which inflicts its ostracism on those whose morals do not conform to its standard of intolerance.

MISS FERBER has always been the woman's novelist, especially in her keen sense for details. In this book her eye takes in everything from tomato plants to gingham. But her trend is masculine. She marshals her events with an eye to order and precision. She handles the men—the men who shoot and swear and put women in their place—with characteristic vigor and sympathy. There are two points of view toward the women of the pioneer days. The women who fell victim to the pioneer's passion, the women who were outcasts—but the men were gentle with them. The women who triumphed because wives—aid toward their less fortunate sisters they knew no pity. They persecuted them. Miss Ferber speaks now and then a kind word for the outcasted women, and a pitying word for the men of the early days, who needed them.

Events moved fast, and Oklahoma with them. It's only one generation from the days of the big rush to the rough riders of the Spanish-American War, the desperadoes, the oil strike and the newer and greater commonwealths that put Boston names on their streets and built hotels called the Savoy-Bixby. The welter and confusion of modern life in these cities is the essence of "Cimarron." It is typified in the Osage Indian girl entering the Saloon Modern to buy little French dresses and being asked by the saloonwomen: "That's dreadfully smart on you, Mrs. Buffalo Hide."

I think that line isn't the thing for your figure, Mrs. Plenty Vest. And in contrast, the whites to whom the Run of '39 was the social Mayflower.

"Cimarron" reveals the ability to shape an enormous amount of detail into a flowing narrative. It reveals what dramatists so often lack—the skilful developing of two or three major characters. True, Miss Ferber rarely deals with

Best Sellers

THORNTON WILDER'S "The Woman of Andros," Warwick Deering's "Exile" and Edna Ferber's "Cimarron" are the best selling novels, according to this week's returns received from the book trade across the country. "Forty-second Parallel" by John dos Passos has jumped into the best selling list overnight, as it has been heralded as the most daring book published so far this spring.

In non-fiction, Andre Maurois's "Byron" is the almost undisputed favorite, except for "All About Amos 'n' Andy," a Rand-McNally book, which leads the non-fiction division in some of the reports.

The consensus of the trade reports is as follows:

FICTION

THE WOMAN OF ANDROS, by Thornton Wilder.

EXILE, by Warwick Deering.

CIMARRON, by Edna Ferber.

THE GREAT MEADOW, by Elizabeth M. Roberts.

STEPHEN ESCOTT, by Ludwig Lewisohn.

THE OFFICE WIFE, by Fath Baldwin.

FORTY-SECOND PARALLEL, by John dos Passos.

NON-FICTION

BYRON, by Andre Maurois.

THE CRUSADES, by Harold Lamb.

IS SEX NECESSARY, by James Thurber and E. B. White.

CLEMENTAINE, by Jean Mariet.

TWELVE AGAINST THE GODS, by William Bolitho.

PARIS GUN, by Henry W. Miller.

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PARIS GUN, by Henry W. Miller.

Week-end Cables and Special Dispatches From Across the Atlantic

200,000 RUSSIAN ROYALISTS FIGHT POVERTY IN FRANCE

Czar's Aristocrats Toil At Lowly Jobs But Remember Rank



Grand Duke Cyril, a leader of the Russian monarchists now exiled in France and father of twelve-year-old Grand Duke Vladimir, heir to the czar's throne, is shown at the right. Left, is Grand Duke Boris, a brother, who is also active in maintaining the remnants of the old Russian royalist regime.

Special Dispatch to The Victoria Times.

PARIS, April 12.—Political outcasts and people without a country, 200,000 White Russians who still follow the lead of the remnants of Czar Nicholas's regime are living in exile in France, waiting and hoping for the overthrow of the Soviet government at home.

Many of them are former nobles of the Russian court, once accustomed to lives of ease and elegance and now reduced to the verge of poverty. Twenty thousand of the number are ex-soldiers, veterans who fought against the Reds under General Wrangel.

Recent events in Russia have fanned their royalist patriotism to fever heat. Also playing an important part has been the mysterious disappearance by Soviet secret police of General Koutepoff, Russian monarchist military leader. He disappeared from the heart of Paris.

FOES OF THE SOVIETS

These Russians are grateful for the hospitality of France, and they live peacefully. Their leaders avoid anti-Soviet demonstrations. But their sentiments have been expressed in a letter to the French government, written by General Gouletch, a former chief of staff of the Russian army and signed by more than 11,000 followers. "General Koutepoff has fallen a victim to Bolshevik terrorism on hospitable French soil," it said. "It was he whom the late Grand Duke Nicholas chose as his successor and he pursued the hope of the future liberation of Russia."

"In the face of this crime, accomplished by the agents of the Red International, in the face of this latest atrocity of these enemies of civilization, the just indignation of all patriotic Russians is known."

"The Russians who escaped this regime of crime and death proclaim the confidence of yesterday and of the future, in noble France."

MANY HOLD LOWLY JOBS

High and low, these White Russians have, for the most part, found work in France. About 1,000 are busy in Paris alone as taxicab drivers. You may hail a prince in his own right, but he will accept a tip of a franc or two.

Thousands of others have taken jobs in factories. Those who can find nothing else to do, toil as laborers, or work on farms. They make good waiters, probably because they once were used to being served, and may be found in all sorts of restaurants. Cavalry officers make a living as Cossack dancers in gay night clubs.

Many have done well here and are prospering. The natural charm of Russian women has brought them success in France. They conduct women's stores. Dressmaking houses find that they make excellent maids because they are accustomed to wearing clothes well. Practically all of the maids in one fashionable

house know the world over are Russian women formerly of high estate.

ARMY STILL ORGANIZED

However scattered, the White Russian army has not ceased to exist. Here in France it has its chiefs, with its organizations and discipline. They have the Union of Gallipoli, the Union of Russian Officers (former combatants), the Union of Cossacks, etc., with the Union of Russian Military, which comprises all. The main body is now directed by General Miller, formerly Koutepoff's aide.

In one large railroad yard here there are Russian laborers who are survivors of a Cossack regiment of guards. When their humble work is done the single men retire to a sort of barracks in the poor quarter where officers and soldiers, who had been toiling side by side all day, resume their respective rank, with a dormitory for officers and another for the men. The one section eats at a mess, the other at a canteen. They are inspected by a general commanding the regiment.

This discipline is far-reaching, whether the old guard members are miners, farmers, chauffeurs or common workmen. Also it is understood that the young officers are being trained, so that the White Russian army will be ready when the day of opportunity comes.

A White Russian newspaper, Our Union, is published in Paris.

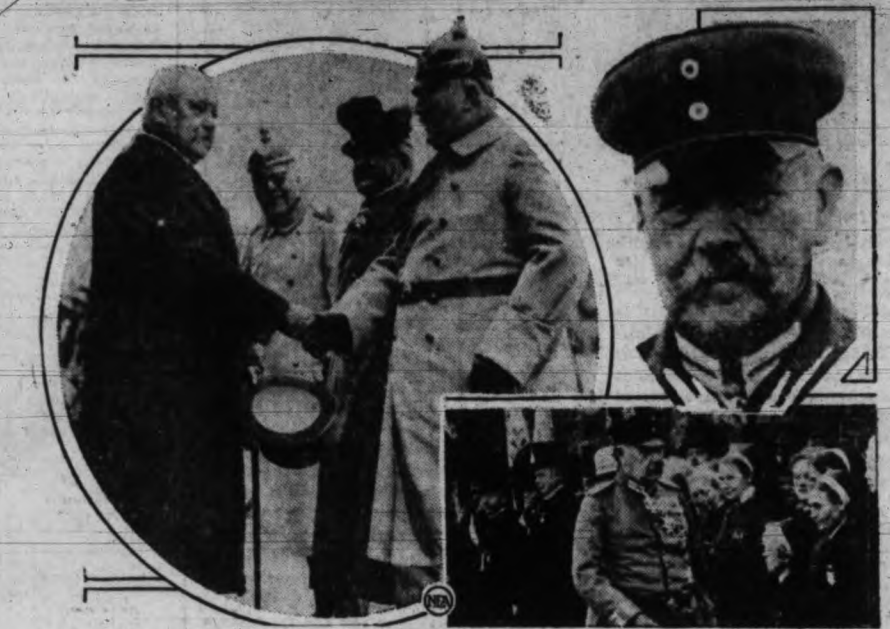
KIDNAPINGS ARE FEARED

The White Russians now fear that the Soviet secret police are plotting against their leaders. The French police have taken precautions to prevent the kidnapping of the twelve-year-old Grand Duke Vladimir, son of Grand Duke Cyril and heir to the throne of the Romanoffs. The boy is living with his father at Saint Brice, where the grand duke has a villa. A guard has also been thrown around Koutepoff's own son, aged five, living with his distressed mother in a modest Paris flat.

Grand Duke Boris, brother of Cyril,

Hindenburg's Loyalty to Republic Stirs Old Friends' Bitter Enmity

Nationalists Who Sought Election of Junker General Now Find Him Standing by His Presidential Oath; His Plans for Germany's Progress Are Supported by Liberals, His Former Foes.



Germany's "grand old man," President von Hindenburg, now eighty-three years old, has passed through another crisis in his political career. Upper right, a close-up of von Hindenburg as he appeared at a recent military review. At left, he is shown shaking hands with an old comrade of the war; and, lower right, as he inspected a group of nurses at one of the naval hospitals.

Special Dispatch to The Victoria Times

LONDON, April 12.—"With a heavy but firm heart, and after mature and conscientious examination, I have signed the Young Plan laws."

With this statement, President Paul von Hindenburg, one-time idol and hope of German monarchists and nationalists, who was feared and mistrusted by the political parties of the centre and left, found that in a few short years the tables had been completely turned. To-day he is hated and reviled by those same monarchists and nationalists, but lauded and revered by the socialists and liberals.

There is, perhaps, nothing resembling the story of Hindenburg in all latter-day politics. Especially remarkable is it because he has grown in tolerance, liberalism and wisdom at an age when doctors and psychologists can predict only a growing, crabbed conservatism and hardening of the arteries.

HINDENBURG AT EIGHTY-THREE

Hindenburg is eighty-three. He was an army officer of the old Prussian school, a devoted servant of the German crown. All the laurels that could be won by a general were his by the close of the World War, for he had been trusted with supreme military power.

But when the war was over, and lost, Hindenburg did not run away like the ex-Kaiser and General Ludendorff. He stuck bravely with his armies and led them home. Then he retired to Hanover, sadly considering his life's work done.

The death of Friedrich Ebert, successor-president of the German republic, made a new election necessary. The Kaiserist crowd wanted Hindenburg to run. He first refused, but finally consented, and was triumphantly elected. The monarchists were in high feather. They looked upon Hindenburg as a sort of chair-warmer for a new monarch. They thought he would look with benevolent eye upon their manoeuvres to overthrow the republic.

To their dismay they found that the old soldier, having taken an oath to support the constitution, really meant to keep his word.

The last few months have brought the real crisis. Germany's finances have been in bad shape, and the Reichstag was to consider the Young Plan for the payment of German war reparations.

CONDUCTED CAMPAIGN

Bitter words were spoken by the nationalists in the Reichstag. Bitter words were spoken on the stump outside and written in the nationalist newspapers. Dr. Hugenberg, leader of this group, conducted a thumping campaign throughout Germany by means of the movies he controls. Most of the fire was centred on the old President. His residence was virtually besieged. He was asked to veto the Young Plan if the Reichstag adopted it. Or if he would not veto it, he was asked to resign rather than sign it, to demand a national referendum on it.

The late Admiral von Tirpitz, builder of Germany's war navy, and the man who had urged Hindenburg

and a leader of the monarchists, lives in the forest of Meudon, a few miles from Paris.

They keep in touch with compatriots in many other lands, though not as numerous as here, and all look forward hopefully to a day when they shall return to Russia.

to run for President, visited his old comrade twice and told him what "true German patriots" expected of him.

The nationalist press warned him not to agree to the "enslavement" of the German people. Representatives of ex-officers' organizations, women nationalists, and students stormed his residence. He was bombarded by letters and telegrams.

The intrigues thought there was a chance of beating the Young Plan in the Reichstag. But Hindenburg showed his mettle by notifying the Reichstag and the cabinet that the bills must carry by more than a trifling majority if they were to receive his signature. Thus impressed, they passed the measures. The aged president signed them, then issued a stirring statement which said in part:

"Economic and political progress lies along the thorny path of Germany's liberation. I could not refuse to sign in view of my responsibility to Germany and her future, because the consequences of such a step would be incalculable for Germany industry and finance."

STRONG REACTION

He was only too well aware, Hindenburg went on, that acceptance of the Young Plan would not free Germany of future worries, but it was the only way to secure freedom of German soil and hope of future progress. He wound up with a plea for all factions to drop their disagreements and join in building a common nation. His last words were "Deutschland Ueber Alles!"

Reaction of the nationalists was bitter than could have been imagined. One great nationalist paper decorated its front page with a black mourning band; others refused to print the President's message. Crowds cheered speakers who told of their lost reverence, their new hate, for Hindenburg. One paper said:

"Once a soldier with homesickness for the battlefields, for the hunger and thirst, the blood and death. After all, what was a barrage? Honor remained!"

Hindenburg has treated these outbursts with silent contempt. But not the Liberals and Socialists. They who fought him five years ago now are upholding him as a sage and a martyr and a hero.

"WILD WOMEN" NOW HONORED WITH STATUE

Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times
LONDON, April 12.—It seems only a few years since Mrs. Pankhurst was reviled as the leader of the "wild women"—those suffragettes whose demand for the vote led to such an upset in our public life as had never been known in living memory.

Yet, twenty years after, a statue of her has been unveiled by Mr. Premier Baldwin in the Victoria Gardens within the shadow of the Houses of Parliament.

It was customary during the troublous days of the suffragette agitation to denounce Mrs. Pankhurst as a fanatic, but those who were intimately associated with her in that tremendous effort regarded her instead as a cool, collected strategist who deliberately adopted the methods of the fanatic in order to awaken public interest in the cause and influence the minds of legislators.

Whether she was right in her choice

BRITISH ARMY TO GET NEW RAPID RIFLES

Light Self-loaders Will Fire 35 to 50 Shots a Minute

Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times

LONDON, April 12.—Two newly-invented rapid-fire rifles are being considered for adoption by the War Office as soon as it becomes economically possible to rearm British troops.

One of them, which won a prize of £3,000 offered by the British Government for a light automatic rifle, was invented by Colonel J. T. Thompson, of the United States Army, and is known as the B.S.A. Thompson self-loading rifle. It is possible to fire with it thirty-five deliberately aimed shots a minute—more than double the rate fired by the present service weapon.

The other rifle, which recently has been undergoing searching tests at Bletley, was invented by another United States officer, Colonel Pedersen, and is manufactured by Vickers-Armstrong. It is capable of firing fifty shots a minute, with none of the drawbacks of the present service rifle. Its weight is eight pounds, eight ounces, as against the present service rifle's eight of eight pounds, ten and one-half ounces. Ammunition of .276 in. calibre is used, but it would be possible to adapt it for the ammunition at present used in the army, .303 in. calibre, (Mark VII.).

There is understood also to be a third new rifle, invented in this country, which has met with War Office approval. This weapon, with its bayonet, is one pound lighter than the old rifle.

The cost of issuing a new rifle to the army would be between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000, and this is at present an impracticable expense, though it will have to be tackled in the comparatively near future. Everything depends to-day on mobility and firepower. It is essential to reduce the weight the soldier has to carry. An infantryman at present carries 61 pounds 1½ ounces.

As Mr. Baldwin remarked, Mrs. Pankhurst won for herself a niche in the Temple of Fame which will last for all time. The best way in which to honor and perpetuate her memory is to hold unsparingly before the enfranchised members of her sex her example of zeal in public affairs, and her determination to employ the powers of legislation and the resources of administration for the promotion of social welfare. There is already a new generation of women electors to whom Mrs. Pankhurst is not even a name, who are ignorant of her ideals, and both passionately desired also that she should have the education denied

DUCHESS ESCAPES DEATH BY GAS



The beautiful Duchess of Leinster, above, once the toast of England as a musical comedy star, has been recovering in a London hospital after being found unconscious in the gas-filled kitchen of a tiny apartment where she had resided for several weeks under the name of "Mrs. Williams." The Duchess separated from her husband some time ago.

NORMAN BLOOD CLAIMS UNDER SUSPICION NOW

Delving of Genealogists Makes Ancestor Claimants Uneasy

Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times
LONDON, April 12.—People who have circulated the claim that they had ancestors in the retinue of William the Conqueror are feeling uneasy just now.

To do the claimants justice, most of them can point to a pedigree of sorts, linking them with some bold Norman who is said to have landed in Peverney Bay; but some of these connections will not stand expert examination, and even when the link with the eleventh century is proved, the Norman knight's participation in the great adventure of 1066 remains to be demonstrated.

The genealogical experts have been casting a critical eye over the Roll of Battle Abbey, which is popularly believed to be an authentic list of the Conqueror's companions, and the common assumption has been rejected.

AN AUTHENTIC LIST

These experts are going to thresh the matter out thoroughly in order to obtain an authentic list for inscription on a commemorative tablet which is to be put up at Falaise, the birthplace of William the Norman, and it is to be feared that many a pious family tradition will be ruthlessly rejected under the cold, impartial scrutiny of the expert eye.

Human nature being what it is, those who are thus assailed in their proudest convictions will probably hug them the closer and denounce the investigators for ignorant jackanapes.

been a fighter; all his life he has sought the truth, and has done things regardless of whether they were dangerous or unpopular. Here are a few of many such incidents:

PROVED WRITINGS FORGERIES

In 1882, when professor at Prague University, he proved that certain Czech writings, which his people cherished as proofs of their early culture, were merely forgeries. Super-patriotic Czechs denounced him as a traitor to his race.

In 1899 he roused the public to a perfect fury when he defended a humble Jewish cobbler who had been condemned on the old fable of ritual murder. In trumpet tones, he said the man had been the victim of an act of blind injustice.

Elected to the Austrian Parliament in 1907, he threw down the gauntlet to the whole mass of the then powerful Austro-Hungarian hierarchy when he proved that the government was responsible for forgeries used against Czechs and Croats on trial at Agram.

HE WAS MARKED MAN

When the World War broke out, he knew he was a marked man and left Austria-Hungary. But he left with a vision before his eyes. It was that of the rebirth of the Czech nation after centuries of subjugation in the Hapsburg empire. His was for some years the Odyssey of a man who lived and fought for an idea.

Masaryk went to Russia and succeeded in persuading the Czar's generals to form army brigades of Czech soldiers who had deserted from the Hapsburg army, or been captured. The Czech banner thus was flown in the breeze against its ancient oppressors. He went to France and got the French government also to organize Czech regiments. He went to London and taught in King's College, the while he pleaded the Czech cause with the government.

VISITED AMERICA

Finally he went to America. It was inevitable that he would some day. While a student at Leipzig he had met a brilliant girl from New York who was also a student. She was Miss Charlotte Garrigue, whose father at that time was president of an insurance company. They were married and he added her name to his.

Then Masaryk went to Washington, where he set up the real headquarters of the provisional Czech government. It consisted of a sitting room next to his bedroom in a Washington hotel. He was ably seconded by a young law lawyer of Czech extraction, Charles Pergler, who neglected his law practice and, at great financial sacrifice to himself, made himself Masaryk's man-of-all-work.

They gained access to President Wilson, who was not an easy man to see in those war days. But the two college professors got on famously. They were both profound scholars and, in addition, Masaryk talked eight languages to Wilson's one.

He won Wilson's sympathies to the idea of a resuscitated Czech state, and when the American President went to Versailles for the treaty-making, the Czechs had no firmer friend than he.

President Masaryk Honored By Nation On Eightieth Birthday



Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, above, President of the war-born Czechoslovak Republic, has just celebrated his eightieth birthday. He has been called the "George Washington of his country."

Special to The Victoria Times.

LONDON, April 12.—He was born the son of a coachman, who had been a serf on the domain of the reigning house of Hapsburg in Austria-Hungary; his mother was a cook; he "sold" a great idea to President Wilson and, as a result, has just celebrated his eightieth birthday in the Castle of Prague, once the seat of Bohemian kings and for three centuries the official Prague residence of Austrian emperors.

These are some of the high spots in the life of one of the most remarkable and romantic of modern leaders—President Thomas Garrigue Masaryk of the war-born Czechoslovak republic.

LIKE AMERICAN PRESIDENT

His story reads like the tale of some of the best loved leaders, who rose from humble beginnings to great heights of fame.

Fate seemed to hold out few advantages to the little son-born to the coachman and the cook in March, 1850, at Hodonin in Moravia. His people, of course, were very poor and very humble. But they planned that the boy Thomas should learn a trade, and both passionately desired also that he should have the education denied

neighborhood could offer and, then started out in life as a blacksmith.

Connell Tells of Ancient Mammals of Shirley, Where Prehistoric Sea-cows Pastured Around Sooke

By Robert Connell

Noted Island Naturalist

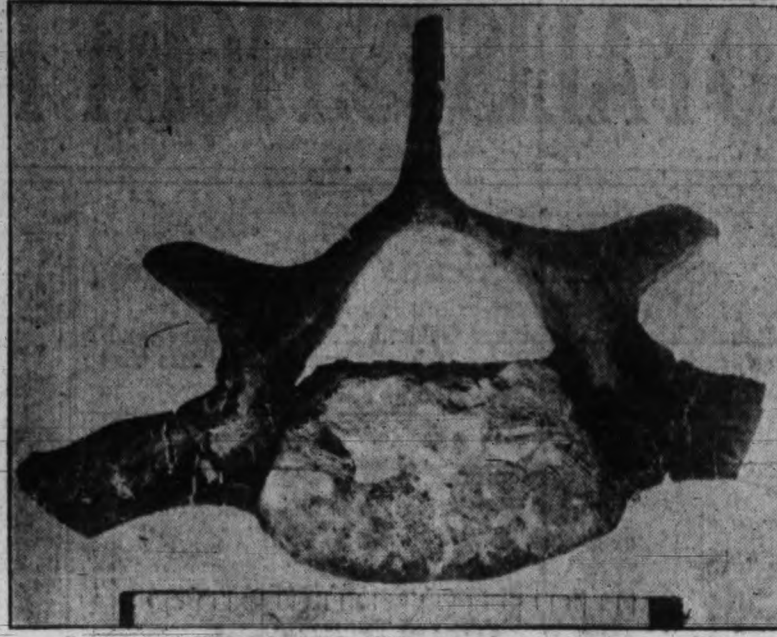
LAST WEEK I said the story of the mammalian remains at Muir Creek needed separate telling. Not only is it a separate chapter, so to speak, but it has a peculiar fascination of its own to those who know it and understand its significance. Like one of the detective stories so popular at present it has threads and clues that reach out into the world and lead us if we follow them into unexpected quarters. A piece of bone is not a very thrilling object to an ordinary person, but an Owen can reconstruct from it its proper generic frame, and a Cope can drop it into its place in the great scheme of life history. Yet without being either anatomist or paleontologist, we ordinary people can get an inkling of the mysterious interest that grips the specialist. And there is really no reason why a fragment should not be our way into the mysteries as much as a whole skeleton. Think of the emotional field that centres in a religious or historical relic, however small and contemptible in itself.

Our story begins a good many years ago, when the late Dr. Newcombe came across a curious specimen in a secondhand dealer's window in Victoria. It consisted of a number of pillar-like bodies joined together in two ranks, each having above a small circular depression or pit. A few years later, Miss Egerton, when on a holiday at

as such described by Mr. Cornwall in The Journal of the Geological Society of Great Britain. Then, in 1923, Dr. Oliver P. Hay of the U.S. National Museum, after careful study, decided that the Shirley teeth belonged to a genus distinct from Desmostylius, and gave to this new genus the name of Cornwallius, after the first describer of them. The distinction between Desmostylius and Cornwallius, based on the teeth, lies in the fact that while Desmostylius hesperus, the type of the genus, has long-columned teeth, Cornwallius has short-columned ones. Thus the animal whose teeth have been found at Muir Creek is up to the present quite unique, the solitary representative of its genus and species in the world.

WHERE THE SEA-COWS PASTURED

Now let us see if we can picture the kind of animal Cornwallius was. In default of other portions of the skeleton we can only say that it was one of the progenitors of the modern animals known as "sea-cows," the manatees, and dugongs. These curious mammals are found off the mouths of rivers and in brackish lagoons along the coasts of tropical Africa and America, North and South, on each side of the Atlantic, of the Red Sea, Indian and Pacific Oceans, and of East and North Australia. They are sluggish, inoffensive creatures, thick-skinned, few-haired, with the body of a whale. The dugong, as the sea-cow of the Indian and Pacific Oceans is called, has a pair of great tusks like a walrus, but the manatees of the Atlantic have a more seal-like head. The sea-cows are vegetarians, feeding on the plant life of the sea bottom, and are thoroughly aquatic in habit. Their nearest



Vertebrae of primitive whale of Sooke Tertiary beds.—Photograph by L. E. Cornwall.

been fairly common around the shores of the Pacific basin.

The fossil remains of Muir Creek point to conditions precisely suitable to the life of a sea-cow. The accumulations of mussel shells, large and small, and the association with them of plant debris, including leaves, suggest the mouth of a river, and there seems little doubt but that the basin at present occupied by Twigg, Muir and Kirby Creeks represent an ancient Tertiary embayment. The climate in those days was perhaps a little warmer than that of to-day, but certainly not tropical. Like the manatees of Florida, the Cornwalliuses may have migrated south in winter, but at any rate in early spring they would be back at their northern sea pastures, and shortly after the young ones would be born. Then, after some weeks, during which the mothers would be taken up by the wants of their young, the families would begin to come together until, by late summer the water off shore would often be a scene of the liveliest commotion as the youthful spirits of the heads found expression in boisterous gambols. Then, with the approach of winter, the voice of the males would be heard as they separated from the others and began their search for mates. I have tried to reconstruct the past of the Cornwallius from what is known of its modern representative, the manatee, and while no doubt there is no exact parallel, the life of today's sea-cow gives us some clue to the life of yesterday's. When next you visit Muir Creek and see the dark boulders rising above the tide, especially in the uncertain light of early morning or late evening, you may indulge yourself in the fancy that these are the heads of ancient sea-cows, revisiting the pastures in which they once found food and play.

BLACK BONES

When I made my first visit to Shirley in 1915 I found embedded in the sandstone shore the

scapula or shoulder-blade of a whale. With no other instrument or tool than ordinary geological hammer with a chisel-faced end I succeeded in extracting it in a fragmentary but not wholly unsatisfactory manner. Jet black in color, but showing unmistakably the cellular structure of bone, it was the first of a number of interesting finds along the coast. Extending all the way from the cliffs at Muir Creek to those at the falls of Sandstone Creek, and never at more than a man's height above the beach, we found a persistent layer of rock marked by the presence of mammalian bones. It was in this layer, as it lies at the level of the beach, that the scapula lay.

It would not be possible to give full particulars of all the bones found during a period of some years, and indeed still being found, though of late discoveries have been few and far between. But they include several vertebrae or backbone joints, as much as eleven inches from tip to tip of their processes and eight or nine inches from the base of the centrum to the tip of the neural spine. One portion of a grooved jawbone came from almost the same spot as the scapula; it measured eighteen and a half inches long by three inches in depth. These, with a number of ribs, have been identified by Dr. Abel of Vienna, one of the greatest of the world's paleontologists, as belonging to primitive types of whale. The lower jaw in particular he specifies as belonging to an animal of the whalebone whale group, distinguished by the absence of functional teeth in the adult, who possesses whalebone or baleen instead.

The Cornwallius teeth come from higher up on the cliff than the layer in which the bones are found, but not so far above as to make any appreciable difference in time, and we may well conclude that primitive whales, much smaller than most of the whalebone whales of to-day, were contemporaneous with the sea-cows. We

have thus another section of life added to our picture of the sea off Vancouver Island in middle Tertiary times. It is to be regretted that our knowledge of the smaller life of that sea is so limited. Of the fishes that swam in it we have in our rocks no traces as yet. Our fossils are confined to the mollusks, with a few representatives of the crustaceans, worms, corals and bryozoa. This is owing to the fact that the deposits are almost wholly of shore character, with a consequent absence of those finer layers in which we might expect to find impressions of fishes, etc.

AN EVOLUTIONARY STUDY

Both sea-cows and whales are first found in the Eocene or early Tertiary deposits. They thus appeared at a time marked by the beginning of great mammalian developments. The age of huge reptiles so characteristic of Cretaceous times was past. The seas no longer saw the Ichthyosaurus and the Plesiosaurus, each thirty to forty feet in length, and the snake-like Pythonomorphus, up to eighty feet long. It was probably under the influence of one of the periodic continental depressions when the sea transgressed the lower levels of the land, creeping in insensibly but surely, that certain mammals betook themselves to a marine life. That the whale once walked the land is still distinctly traceable in its anatomy in spite of the profound modifications of outward form it has undergone. The flipper or fore-limb still retains the fingers of the hand, although the finger joints may be greatly increased in number to give flexibility to the limb. In the Provincial Museum Report (a publication which,

no means impossible that these vestigial organs should continue their growth and continue to adult life." I may add that Dr. Chapman emphasizes the fact that this is the only reported instance among the cetaceans.

From this valuable piece of testimony in the museum report let us turn to the sea-cows. While they are whale-like in body, it does not follow that there is any close relationship between them and the larger aquatic mammals. They have the same hand-like flippers, more flexible, it is true, since it is creditably reported that the females occasionally tuck their infants under a flipper in quite human manner—another confirmation of mermaid stories. Anatomically the sea-cows are more nearly related to the hoofed animals than to the whales. Nails still persist on the outer four fingers of the manatee, and "hoofs," in the words of an eminent zoologist, are only "greatly-expanded nails." Their shore-lugging habits and, especially, their resort to shallow places at the time of parturition, point clearly to their terrestrial origin.

We have, then, in whale and sea-cow a fascinating example of evolutionary results and, what is more, a reversal of what is generally believed to have been the trend of life. Life seems undoubtedly to have moved from the waters to the dry land, in regard to both plants and animals. The movement is one that still progresses and can be traced on our own shores in a number of marine plants and animals that spend a large part of their time exposed to the air with its accompaniments of naked sunlight and drying wind. As Dr. J. A. Thomson says, "Many crustaceans," such as the land-crabs, "live on shore, and play a notable part in the struggle for existence, which is so keen in that



View of teeth from above, showing pits.—Photograph by L. E. Cornwall.

Malahat Farm, picked up a smaller but similar object at the Muir Creek fossil beds. Meanwhile the original identification of Dr. Newcombe's specimen as a coral of an obsolete type had been superseded by the judgment of an expert, and it was authoritatively shown to be a tooth and to belong to an extinct mammal. Teeth of a similar character had been found in Oregon, California and Japan, and with them skull and other remains which made identification indubitable. Still later, after L. E. Cornwall and I had searched the shore diligently for several years, I was fortunate enough to find a companion tooth to Miss Egerton's find at the same place, but in a boulder newly fallen from the cliff.

The strange character of the teeth, which, as I have pointed out, consist of a group of low pillars flattened at the top and pitted in the centre, provided a name for the genus to which they were ascribed: Desmostylius, literally "bond-knob." Scientific names are by no means always as descriptive as that. So our locally-found teeth were ascribed to Desmostylius sookeensis, and

approach to shore life is when the females are suckling their young, when they often frequent shallow pools and lie half out of the water. They have flippers as whale have, but their use of them is more diversified. Thus they use them in their slow progress along their feeding grounds and even, at times, in conveying food to their mouths. "Like huge hands in thumbless mittens," they usually have but one calf, and it has been thought that the mother suckling her calf from the teats situated almost between the flippers gave rise to some of the stories of mermaids.

In the North Pacific only one species is known to have existed in recent times, and that one is extinct. Steller's sea-cow was still to be found on a small island in the North Pacific in the eighteenth century, but its huge bulk, twenty-five to thirty feet in length, with a circumference of twenty at its greatest thickness, and its sluggish helplessness made it an easy prey to the Russian sailors who visited Behring's Island, and by 1798 it was extinct. It was the last surviving genus of the sea-cows of the North Pacific. During Tertiary times they must have

"I'll Have Clean Shows or No Shows," Says Fred Stone

WITH FAILURE OF LATEST PRODUCTION, DEAN OF STAGE CLOWNS FINDS HIMSELF A STRANGER ON MODERN BROADWAY—WILL LEARN ON TOUR IF NATIONAL TASTE HAS CHANGED

By GILBERT SWAN

FRED STONE, dean among clowns, will quit the stage rather than consent to the change that would give his show the flavor of the risqué.

Such is the ultimatum to the theatre following the recent calamitous "crack-up" of his most recent vehicle, "Ripples," on Broadway—a crack-up which has hurt the famous comic far more than the physical injuries received when an aeroplane crash took him from the footlights.

That a Fred Stone show could ever "flop" on the Gay White Way has always been unthinkable. His status was that of a national institution. His past was made up of two-year runs and crowds standing in line at the box office.

Then, after a mere eight weeks which had shown a constantly dwindling attendance, came word that "Ripples" would be taken off and sent on the road.

To all of which, the comedian who rose to fame in "The Wizard of Oz" arches a puzzled eyebrow and shakes his head.

"I don't know what it's all about. Broadway has changed—that seems to be the answer," Stone said. "Times have changed too. I used to think I

certainly can't take them to these dirt shows around town; shows that bring blushes to their elders.

"One thing is certain. I won't change. If they don't like the clean product I give them—well, we all know where the exit door is. I'll never have my name over any production that brings a blush.

"Perhaps I don't know what the people want. It seems perplexing that they should have changed so much in a few years. And I hear so many stories. I hear about dirty shows that are doing tremendous business. Well, if that's what the people want, I suppose there will be people to give it to them. I won't. I swear I won't. Other days, other ways. No use quibbling about it."

However, Stone is going to give the rest of the country a chance. He's far from sure that everything's like Broadway and everyone reacts as Broadway reacts.

Along the big stem you'll hear lots of whispers and some that are far louder than whispers. These voices

will tell you that Fred Stone's notions are far out of date; that he hasn't kept up to the times. They point out that William Hodge, who never played to the Broadway crowd, gave his latest show a couple of naughty twists—yes, even introduced a bedroom scene, and a badger game and presented a situation where, while drugged, he's photographed in this bedroom with a pretty blackmailer.

The younger generation has grown "wise." They don't blush at the naughty lines and situations any more, say the wise ones. That was all right for their grandmothers. But they know what it's all about.

STREET HAS CHANGED

Yet, after forty years of trouping, Stone sticks to his particular guns. He harks back to the days when Albee, the vaudeville magnate who died recently, picked himself and Dave Montgomery out of the crowd and gave them their big break.

Yes, that was back around 1890, or thereabouts. They had come "out of the sticks" with a blackface act, trying to crash Broadway. Albee liked it.

"It's a good clean act you boys have got," said the vaudeville impresario.

"Way back then, we made our name as clean performers," Stone recalls.

"And that's the way I've played ever since."

He recalled the eminently successful "Red Mill" and "Chin Chin" and a lot of others.

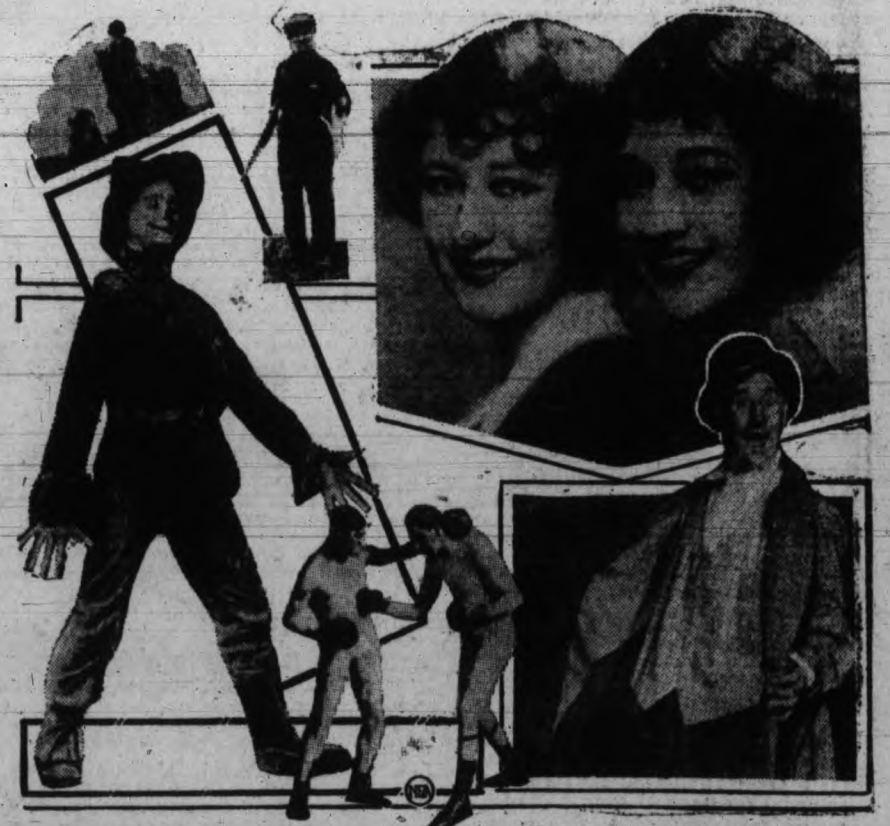
"When I went along Broadway then, I seemed to know the faces—know the people. Even that has changed. The whole street has changed. Don't seem to know them any more."

But there's the rest of the country—first Boston, and then through Connecticut, and Chicago by fall, playing a lot of cities in between.

Long before that Stone and his producer, Dillingham, will know whether the whole land has changed.

For time was when the name of Stone was as magic. No one asked or cared the name of his show.

And the hurrahs of the rest of the land may heal the bruises of Broadway.



Who would have thought, a few years ago, that a Fred Stone show would last only a few weeks on Broadway? Yet that is what has happened. At left you see the famous stage clown as he appeared in "The Wizard of Oz," one of his biggest hits, back in 1902. Dorothy and Paula Stone are pictured upper right; lower right, Stone as he appeared in "Ripples," the show that failed to last in New York. The smaller pictures show Stone as he engaged in a few of his many hobbies.

Average Child of One Year Has a Seven-word Vocabulary

By DR. NORMAN FISHER

The story is told of the stuttering broker who called in a bird store to buy a parrot. After selecting a bird that suited him so far as its appearance was concerned, he said: "O-o-an he-t-t-t-t!"

The storekeeper with a look of disgust answered: "If he couldn't talk any better than you can I'd wring his neck."

The anecdote merely emphasizes

the fact that skill in speech is a special characteristic of many people and entirely absent in others. The human infant begins to make itself heard promptly after birth and from that time onward responds voluntarily to all sorts of conditions. An investigation of children by Margaret G. Banton revealed the fact that children vary during the first thirty days of life in the way they cry, the sounds they make and the way the sounds continue.

GETTING AN EARLY START

After infancy, according to the behaviorist John B. Watson, the child develops habits of a certain form of expression without, however, having any particular meanings attached to these forms. In a survey of the subject, Dr. John E. Anderson points out

that investigators who have studied the early sounds of the child agree that during the first year it can make all of the sounds necessary for language, sometimes even as early as six months.

It is likely the sounds become a symbol for activities and experience before the child begins to talk. After the first word is used, new words are added slowly. Somewhere between eighteen and twenty-four months, the child realizes that things have names and goes through a naming stage during which new words develop rapidly.

The major portions of language are developed early in childhood, so that by the age of six or seven, most of the characteristics of speech are developed. Before the child says a single word

which has a meaning, he seems to understand the meaning of sounds that occur around him.

Many investigators have studied the vocabularies of children because the matter leads to the making of records. According to one investigator, a one-year-old child has an average vocabulary of seven words; an eighteen-month-old child, seventy-one words; and a two-year-old child, 320 words. Another investigator found three words as an average for a one-year-old child; 372 for the two-year-old child; 695 for the three-year-old child; 1,240 words for the four-year-old child; 2,072 words for the five-year-old child, and 2,861 words for the six-year-old child.

GETS NEW WORDS FAST

Thus from the first to the sixth

year it acquires from 500 to 800 words each year. Much depends on the way in which the study is made. If the child is presented with various objects and asked questions many more words are found in its general use than if a record is kept of its ordinary use of words day by day.

As other investigators found that at the completion of high school, children are able to use between 15,000 and 19,000 words. Another investigator found that a two-year-old child says from 4,276 words to 10,507 words a day, using about one-half his total vocabulary. As the child grows older it uses more words, reaching as high as 15,000, using one-third of its vocabulary.

Russian peasants often sleep with their cattle.

Turn About

"Stephen," said the parson, "the last time I met you you made me the happiest man in the parish, because you were sober. But to-day you make me the most miserable because you are drunk."

They Get It All

"Is this a good place for a change and rest?"
"Yes. The waiter gets the change and the manager gets the rest."

Couldn't Tell a Lie

"You seem to have plenty of intelligence for a man in your position, sneered a barrister, cross-examining a witness.
"If I wasn't on oath I'd return the compliment," replied the witness.

A PAGE FOR THE CHILDREN

Sea Supplies Large Harvest

A little-known trade that nevertheless looms large on Vancouver Island for Indians on the various coast reserves is the collecting of edible seaweed in season.

In between fishing, hop picking and other pursuits the Indians have built up a profitable business in the harvesting of a special kind of seaweed that is edible, and which finds a ready sale to Chinese merchants.

The trade has been in operation for a number of years, and has now become a recognized part of the season's work for Indians from the various reservations. At Victoria, Nanaimo, Cowichan Bay and at other points on the island and among the Gulf Islands, the seaweed is gathered from the rocks at low tide.

When gathered the seaweed is spread out on the shore to dry in the sun. The heat of the sun drives off the surface moisture and also curls up the leaf, in which form it is gathered into large sacks and taken to market.

The sacks are weighed by the Chinese buyers, under the eagle eyes of the Indians, and a fixed price per pound is paid for the delicacy. The seaweed is used by the Chinese for a number of purposes, and is highly prized for its properties in a culinary and medicinal sense.

From a scattered and isolated collection of the edible seaweed, the trade has now grown to fairly large proportions, and is an added calling that helps the Indians in finding a useful occupation at an otherwise slack season of the year.

In the fishing season all able-bodied Indians get into their boats and take their share of the silver horde of fish that shoal in the waters off Vancouver Island. They fish for themselves and also in association with Island canneries and fish reduction plants, and find a profitable business in the pursuit that was theirs long before the white men came to this coast. Salmon, herring, pilchard and other varieties of fish are taken in season.

In the hot weather, hop picking draws a number of Indians to the Fraser Valley and to the United States side of the border also, for the picking season in the hop fields. But seaweed gathering is a form of "doorstep" industry which is worked at during odd times almost throughout the year.

Mostly the Indian gatherers and the Chinese buyers of the seaweed are in harmony, but there have been occasions on which one side or the other did not see quite eye to eye with their co-adventurers in the trade. On one such occasion the authorities were called in to settle a dispute between the buyers and the sellers, which yielded to a happy settlement, but had touches of humor by the way.

The Indians complained that the Chinese buyers suddenly cut the price paid for the seaweed, in sackload lots. The Chinese affirmed that the Indians retaliated by sanding the seaweed when it was spread out on the beach to dry, and that the sun curled the weed around little cores of sand, which added to the weight in each sack. After hearing both sides of the story, the authorities adjusted the dispute and the trade resumed the normal tenure of its way.

In recent years the Indians have turned to farming more and more, and to-day Indian reservations throughout the Province can show many fine examples of small farms that are being profitably worked.

Time is working other changes, too, in the Indian settlements. Wood carving is becoming scarce, and the making of totems and canoes, once common hobbies of all Coast tribes, is now growing rare.

Indian fishermen are now large owners of gasboats, though still noted for their skill and daring in navigating the rough waters off the fishing grounds around Vancouver Island, attributes handed from generations of canoe-making ancestors.

THEN THEY LAUGHED

Mrs. Saphead had just arrived back from a tour of Europe, and her long-suffering acquaintances had no opportunity to forget the fact.

"And Paris," she gushed: "Paris is just wonderful! The people are all so well educated—not at all like they are in this crude country, my dear! Why, even the street cleaners talk French!"

BEDTIME STORY

Uncle Wiggily's Funny Pie

(By HOWARD R. GARIS)

"Well, well, Uncle Wiggily, what is the matter?" grunted Mr. Twisty Tail, the pig gentleman as he waddled past the rabbit's hollow-stump bungalow one day and saw Mr. Longears sitting on the porch. "Well, well, well!"

"Don't say that!" begged Uncle Wiggily in a low, sad voice.

"Don't say what?" grunted the pig.

"Please don't say 'well, well, well,' for I am sick, sick, sick," spoke Uncle Wiggily.

"Sick? Nonsense! You don't look sick!" grunted jolly Mr. Twisty Tail. "What is the matter with you?"

"I am getting old, I guess," sighed the rabbit. "Last night I went out in the woods and danced in the moonlight. I read, in an old book, that rabbits often did that for good luck. But it didn't bring me any good luck, though I did dance on the back of the fox to keep him from catching my wife and Nurse Jane."

"Yes, I heard about that," went on Mr. Twisty Tail, sitting down on the bottom step. "But I think you just caught a little cold, that's all, as you danced in the woods. It is too early for moonlight excursions in April, at least around here."

"No, I am getting old, I fear," sighed the rabbit. "I am not as spry and young as I used to be. But you are almost as old as I am, Mr. Twisty Tail, if not older, and yet you look very young and spry."

"I am!" grunted the pig with a jolly laugh. "And do you want to know what keeps me young?"

"I should like to have you tell me the



secret," spoke Mr. Longears. "How do you manage it?"

"Making mud pies!" whispered the pig looking around to make sure no one was listening.

"Mud pies? Nonsense!" cried Uncle Wiggily. "How can making mud pies keep you looking young?"

"I don't know how, but it does," went on the pig. "You see ages ago, before we pigs went to school and got an education, we used to lie all day and wallow in the mud. In those days pigs lived to a great age. But after a while the world changed. We had airships and radio and pigs began to get stylish. They didn't think it was nice to wallow in the mud any more. They lived in a pen house, as my wife and I do now, with our little piggies Curly, Floppy and Squeaky Squealer. But I noticed, some time ago, that I began to feel old and stiff, and I remembered how my great-great-grandfather used to wallow in the mud and make pies, as children do, with his toes. So every now and then I slip away by myself, as you did to dance in the moonlight, and I make a mud pie or two, play in the dirt and I feel much younger."

"Then that's what I'm going to do!" cried Uncle Wiggily and already he seemed more jolly and happy. "What with the April showers making lots of puddles now, I'm going off and make some mud pies."

"It will be the very thing for you!" whispered the pig.

Making sure his wife and Nurse Jane weren't watching him, Uncle Wiggily slipped off the porch and hopped down the path, over the fields and through the woods to where the rain had made a fine puddle.

Taking off his shoes and socks, Uncle Wiggily rolled up his trousers and began wading in the soft squidgy, squoddy mud. It was not as warm as he could have wished it, but the mud was soft and cozy and squeezed up between his toes in a most delightful way.

"I don't care how muddy I get, I feel a lot better and much younger just like a child!" laughed the rabbit gentleman. And no wonder for he was doing just as children do.

"And now I am going to make a funny pie," said Uncle Wiggily. He took off his coat, rolled up his sleeves and began to scoop gobs of lovely chocolate brown mud from the bottom of the puddle. "I'll put this mud in this old dish," said the rabbit, picking one up off

THE TINYMITES



READ THE STORY, THEN COLOR THE PICTURE

The cab that took the Tynymites along the road to see the sights was partly open at the top. Said Clowny, "This is queer. Half of the top is way up high and yet we all can see the sky. The other half is down. The cabs are different over here."

"Of course they're different," Scouty cried. "And say, it's kinda fun to ride in cabs in other countries. Just where are we bound for now? We've seen enough of Paris and I really think it would be grand to go right to some other place. The driver'll show us how."

And then the Travel Man said, "Well, you'll all be glad to hear me tell you that we're through with Paris. There's a new surprise ahead. It won't be long till we will be right in the midst of Normandy. And there you'll see some things of which you all have likely read."

the ground where it had been thrown because it was cracked. "It will hold my mud pie very nicely."

Uncle Wiggily filled the old dish with mud. He smoothed off the top and was going to set it in the sun to dry when, all of a sudden, along came the fox and wolf. The fox from afar had seen Uncle Wiggily in the puddle and had run to tell the wolf.

"Uncle Wiggily is stuck in the mud! We can easily catch him now!"

The Bad Chaps didn't know the rabbit was playing in the mud to feel younger. So at him they rushed. But, seeing them coming, Mr. Longears picked up the funny mud pie and shouted:

"Here! Have a taste of this!" He flung the mud pie at the fox and wolf. It struck them in their faces, a half for each one, and so plastered shut their eyes, noses and mouths that they couldn't see or bite.

"Ha! Ha!" cried Mr. Longears capering about in the squidgy, squoddy mud. "How well and young I feel!" Then he hopped home to his bungalow to take a bath. And if you can find out what becomes of the holes in the Swiss cheese after it's eaten, I'll tell you next about Uncle Wiggily and Tippy's top.

(Copyright, 1930, by Howard R. Garis)

HURRAH FOR SPRING!



Now with a good yawn and a nice long stretch we will be all ready to have our picture taken, say the animals; but the photographer thought this picture was good enough as it was, and would not wait.

HOBBIES INTEREST YOUNG AND OLD

In nothing are men and women so erratic and surprising as they are in their hobbies, says a writer in Tit-Bits. There are the cases of Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, who devoted his life to designing battleships, and spent his leisure hours writing hymns, and the Rev. Francis Bushforth, who only interrupted his researches in Divinity to act as War Office adviser on heavy artillery.

Ernest Thesiger, the actor, does not look like an expert in embroidery, and Sir Philip Waterlow would not be openly suspected of a secret indulgence in jigsaw puzzles.

John Bromley, the secretary of the locomotive railwaymen, is a notable exception to the rule that a man's hobby is generally a fantastic contrast to his profession. He spends a great deal of his spare time organizing the minutest details of imaginary railways across the Himalayas and other far away parts of the globe.

King George's collection of stamps is world-famous, but few people know that he has also an interesting lot of clocks and watches, and that he himself winds up many of his finest specimens.

The Queen's interest in miniature furniture created the monster doll's house which was one of the Seven Wonders of Wembley. The Prince of Wales's collection of prints of old ships from the navies and merchant fleets of all nations and ages is probably equalled only in our museums.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy is a numismatist, and has written a series of eight volumes on the world's coinage.

The many people who take music as their hobby are headed by Prince George, the King's fourth son, who is an accomplished pianist, and has been known to keep a party going by his playing.

THIS DOG WALKS LIKE A MAN



Owned by John Battigan, near Council Bluffs, Ia. Shuff has taught himself to walk upright and gets along quite well. His forelegs were once injured in a trap.

MAPPING BY AIR IS USEFUL SCIENCE

Aerial mapping played a big part in Canadian aviation last year. When a given area is to be mapped, the aeroplane takes a series of photographs while flying in a straight line at constant speed. The photographs are taken at intervals which allow for each photograph to overlap the preceding one over half its area.

The aeroplane, when a strip of territory has been photographed, flies back on a parallel course, taking a fresh series of photographs which, in addition to overlapping each other, also overlap the first series. The entire area to be mapped is thus photographed four times.

The camera, as each exposure is made, snaps a series of dials which record the altitude, the time, and the angle. When the area has been completely photographed the photographs are developed, and the resulting prints are pieced together to form a "mosaic" picture from which the map is eventually made. In this way new territory in the northwest is now being surveyed from the air.

"Now, boys," said the teacher, "always remember that you should never end a sentence with the word 'with.'"

"That is," he went on hurriedly, "unless you have nothing else to end it with."

Insect Builder Works With Will

Around the stucco surface of a vine-covered cottage a wasp buzzed with more than ordinary intent. Hovering near this corner, then near that, it seemed to be searching for something, with a determination to find it.

"Wanted, a two-room bungalow, with nursery and large storeroom," might well have been an advertisement inserted by the wasp in an insect newspaper, but as it proposed to build such a bungalow itself, the wasp went about its business without telling the world what it required.

At last, in an angle made by two large stones in the stucco surface, the wasp appeared to find what it wanted, for it hovered for a long time at the same spot, and then began a series of short flights between the crevice in the wall and flower beds in the garden nearby.

A watcher would have seen that each time the wasp returned it deposited a speck of chocolate-brown substance on the wall, the beginning of the foundation wall of its two-room bungalow. Hours went by, with the little mason still busily at work, and the mud wall rising bit by bit, and taking a circular shape.

Now the outline of the edifice could be made out, a round foundation wall, with one partition for its customary two-celled mud storehouse. Taking only scant moments off to refresh itself, the wasp labored at the mud bungalow until the rounded dome was in place. Inside, two rooms were created by a thin partition.

The purpose of the building was evident when the smaller of the two rooms the wasp laid a quantity of eggs, and then sealed up the inner chamber with the same material from which it had built the dwelling.

Now commenced the most curious part of the business, which was the catching and storing alive of a sufficient number of insect victims to feed later the young wasps in the larvae stage.

With wings beating furiously, the wasp winged its way up and down the garden, selecting its victims with care, and stinging them into insensibility with a precision that showed long practice at the art. Here it was a fat white grub that fell to the sting of the wasp. There an overbold caterpillar, that had flaunted itself on a broad green leaf. But no matter what the victim, the result was the same, for the wasp would dart upon it, and a moment later could be seen carrying the prey to the storehouse of food.

When the outer chamber of the mud-cell bungalow was filled to the door, the wasp sealed the entrance, and left the scene with a lazy listless flight that contrasted sharply with its former bustling activity.

Later in the year, when the larvae of the wasp emerged, hungry and desperate in search of food, they forced their way from the inner chamber of the mudcell bungalow to the outer, the storehouse. There, ready to their need, were the living but still insensible grubs provided by the parent builder. Neither more or less than they required were there; but when the store had been eaten the youngsters were strong and ready for the open air.

Human beings are accustomed to view the mudcell wasp and kindred creatures with aversion, remembering the stings and trials of invaders at picnic time. But in the manner in which it pioneers its two-room bungalow, to make provision for kinsmen it will never live to see, the humble wasp teaches a lesson of purpose and determination that may not be despised.

BIG AIR BEACON

A beacon light of such size and strength that it will be visible for 100 miles has been erected on the Winnipeg shore of the Hudson's Bay Company as an aid to aerial night travel. The light, 200 feet high, is the largest airway beacon in Canada. It has twenty per cent greater intensity than the beacon tower at Croydon, England.

SIGNALLED STOPS

Bill, the engine-driver, was a keen radio enthusiast. All his spare hours were given to building a new set, which he would proudly exhibit to his long-suffering friends when they called.

One day his brother dropped in, and Bill bore him off to look at the latest result of his handiwork.

"Yes," he said, impressively, as he twirled the knobs, "I built it myself, you know."

"I can quite believe that," said the brother. "It whistles at every station."

Shipwrecked 700 Miles From the Pole

A Schooner On the Rocks in the Arctic—Abandoning Ship—Life in a Refuge Hut Built of Sail, Boxes and Sacks

By DANIEL W. STREETER
Illustrated by W. O. Roberts

Unromantic Chaos—Cold, Insomnia and Grueling Labor—Air-sucking Bilge Pumps—The Danish Patrol Boat

Mr. Streeter here concludes his amusing account of the scientific expedition of the schooner *Effie M. Morrissey* to Greenland. The vessel had made its way through a sea of icebergs and ice packs, when, says the author, "the next thing we did of any importance was to get shipwrecked."

OUR SHIPWRECK was not vulgar or flashy. On the contrary, it was entirely subdued and modest, and satisfied all the requirements of good breeding. Nevertheless, it cured us of all desire for any more of this form of entertainment. In the future anyone who suggests going out and getting wrecked can do it alone.

On leaving Thule we proceeded to Ingfield Gulf for the purpose of picking up some Eskimo hunters and bagging a few walrus, but again found ourselves cut off from the villages by the ice pack.

After feasting our eyes on glaciers of every conceivable shape, we wormed our way through the flocks and headed around the north of Herbert Island.

ON TOP OF A LOT OF ROCKS

It was late. We had just joined the Cowboy in a sandwich, consisting of half-cooked seal meat and sliced raw onion, with the result that when we retired we found ourselves in the condition where "the chrysalis of faint misgiving becomes so readily the butterfly of panic." We lay in our bunk and imagined molehills into mountains.

Then we got up and went on deck. A few minutes later we hit the reef of lava. There was just a series of nasty bumps as our keel locked itself into the jagged spikes of a volcanic picket fence. That was all. There were no crashing spars, wild screams, frenzied humanity fighting for life or any of the natural concomitants of shipwrecks. Nevertheless, we were fastened to that reef with an irrevocable permanency. We had become an integral part of the local geology.

The Chief was asleep. As we shook him, such was our ignorance, the whole affair seemed exceedingly ludicrous.

"What's the matter?" he said sleepily.

"The funniest thing has just happened."

"Yes?"

"We've just climbed up on top of a lot of rocks."

AS THE TIDE WENT OUT

In two minutes everyone was on deck. The next thirty-six hours were sheer unromantic chaos, full of nothing but insomnia and grueling labor.

The tide was at flood when the schooner struck, so immediately three anchors were run out and all hands called to the levers of the capstan. Then the engine was set at full speed ahead and a titanic effort made to pull her off. We might just as well have attempted to move Pike's Peak.

Now the tide began to go out. It was very annoying. In twelve hours another tide would rise and float us off, however, so why worry? We would just have to wait. During the intermission we went ashore to stretch our legs. There was a rocky beach, a narrow patch of greensward from which rose a very nude mountain and the ruins of three sod igloos. That was all.

The schooner was nicely balanced on a knife edge of lava at a point just abaft her mainmast. So, as the tide receded, her bow gradually submerged itself in deep water while her stern climbed up in the air until it looked like the Leaning Tower of Pisa. Finally, as though she was thoroughly bored with the whole business, she rolled over on her side until her deck was just a few degrees less than vertical. This precipitated an avalanche of miscellaneous cargo and personal effects that wouldn't have been nice to be buried under. Then she began to fill with Arctic sea water, strongly impregnated with black, fetid, oily bilge. In this pleasant mixture most of our books, clothes, instruments, cutlery and crockery were soon swallowed up.

WHEN A SHIP IS LOST

Of course she couldn't go to the bottom. She was luted too securely to the rocks. But any ordinarily playful summer breeze was all that was needed to saw her in two in the middle. Her false keel had vanished already, while the planking on her port side was gnawed to shreds.

One of the saddest sights in the world is a ship in distress, especially a sailing ship where slack shrouds and tangled ropes add a mournful touch to the general appearance of desolation. The *Effie M. Morrissey* was no exception. She looked completely abandoned, the frowzy, tumbled, inebriated wreck of a lost soul. If she had possessed the gift of vocal expression her wails of anguish would have filled Ingfield Gulf with mournful echoes. But she suffered in silence.

Hard-boiled sea captains, who would think nothing of seeing a sailor fall from the crossbeams or decapitated by a running rope, are generally softened to the point of sheer sentimentality by the loss of their ships. Some go down with them, others

burst into wild fits of weeping, all are the last to leave.

Our wreck wasn't sentimental, however. It seemed to revolve entirely around manual labor. The first twelve hours were spent lashing empty fuel oil casks under the schooner's stern and lugging her stone ballast and movable deck cargo to the foremast, with the object of depressing her bow and lifting her keel out of the vise on the next flood tide.

Then we went ashore for a mug up. There was no solid food, as it was impossible to reach the stores while she was standing on her head.

If she broke up, all we had to do was row south along the coast to Upernivik, a little regatta of some five hundred miles. From there we could catch a boat to Denmark in the autumn.

The new tide rose higher. Gradually the deck became level. Old Tom Gushue leaned over the rail with a long pole, notched to show the level of the water when we went aground. The tide was in! For thirty minutes we strained on the anchors. The engine sounded as though it was about to blow up. Then Tom straightened up. "You might as well give over," he said. "This tide's two feet lower than the last." We were stuck harder than ever.

ABANDONING THE SHIP

Now we "abandoned ship." Every movable object was passed over the side and rafted ashore. We emerged from this experience with our minds definitely made up that we would rather become a public charge than earn our living as a stevedore.

As we were transferring the supplies the Skipper stood over a pile of boxes. "Look alive, here you fellows," he bawled. "Get this Marconi outfit ashore and be so-and-so quick about it. The such-and-such contraption may save us a this-and-that long row, so be high-tiddle-ti-careful of it."

We looked at the boxes with a new interest. The labels on them read: "Marconi." They were promptly landed on the beach with the veneration to which they were entitled.

When the schooner was cleared of everything that even faintly resembled food, we joined the Chief and the Skipper in the after-cabin for the purpose of removing the ship's papers, compass, quadrant and other items of interest that might turn up. The tide was out and the floor tilted at such an angle we stood with our feet on the port lockers and leaned our backs against it. Now we discovered that the Skipper's trousers had "gone west." He had caught them on a nail and ripped them from "keel to main truck," as he expressed it. After considerable acrobatic climbing the Chief dug out a pair of white flannels. They were passed to the Skipper. He got them half on before giving up. "What do you think I am—a blooming eel?" he exploded. "Won't someone hand me a pair of trousers with some slack in 'em?"

We were temperately flattered.

We reached him a pair of ours. "That's more like it," he exclaimed with a sigh of relief, as he slipped them on. "There's plenty of play in these."

700 MILES FROM THE POLE

The supplies, as they arrived on the beach, were stacked to form the walls of a refuge hut, but the roof of which consisted of a spare sail. It was strange, but roomy. In preparing a meal all that it was necessary for Billy the Cook to do was reach up and pull the proper ingredients down from the walls. Its fane was constructed from sacks of onions, its nave from hams and flitches of bacon, while the architecture of the basilica leaned strongly toward early canned tomatoes influenced slightly by spaghetti. There was room for all of us, and to spare.

Now that we were snugly located on a pile of rocks about 700 miles from the Pole, with every prospect that before long it would be a case of every man for himself, one almost unconsciously began to look his companions over with an appraising eye.

What would they do when the veneer of civilization was knocked off and all that remained were the savage, primitive instincts of self-preservation? Nobody cared.



The sea rose. The Schooner heeled over until her scuppers were under water. The Skipper yelled like a madman. She quivered—bumped twice—hesitated—

THE MIDNIGHT EFFORT

At the moment a few hours' sleep seemed much more important than anything else. We could also have done with a dish of ham and eggs.

However, that isn't the way wrecks are managed apparently.

So midnight found us all back on the schooner preparing for a final effort. This time the jib, jumbo and foresail were raised to encourage the engine. We manned the windlass. Old Tom with his measuring stick hung over the side. "Give her everything you've got!" yelled the Skipper. We strained and struggled, the air became blue with vivid language. The paid hands cursed with the fluency of professionals. With the diffidence natural to amateurs we followed them as best we could. Perspiration dripped from us. It was no use.

Now the Skipper briefly gave his views on the theology, geology, zoology, and the schooner, with special reference to the Polar regions. "All right," he concluded, if this is where she wants to stay we'll pull the sticks out of her and make a permanent job of it. Raise the mainsail."

It was done, just in time to catch the full effect of a squall. The sea rose. The schooner heeled over until her scuppers were under water. The Skipper yelled like a madman. She quivered—bumped twice—hesitated and slipped off the reef into deep water.

THE NEW PERIL

For a few minutes we stood around and looked at each other. Then the schooner suddenly brought up at the end of the anchor chain and jibed that reminded us to heave the anchor. All the stone ballast was piled on her foremast, so she rode with her stern high out of water like a Spanish galleon. The Skipper, who had been without sleep for forty-eight hours, drowsed with his hand on the wheel. Our course became serpentine.

The Chief, the Cabin Boy and Cowboy dropped into the launch and made for the refuge hut ashore. Nobody even waved good-by to them. Yet that was the last we saw of them for three days. We crawled around Northumberland Island.

"There are still two anchors out," someone remarked, looking over the side. "That'll save us lowering them when we arrive where we're going," was the answer. Once we looked back at the Skipper. He was alone at the wheel, talking to himself with a great earnestness. Suddenly he burst into laughter—uncontrollable, sidesplitting laughter. Evidently he had just recalled some rather grim pleasantry. Someone came up from below. "She's leaking like a funnel," he said, then stretched out on the roof of the after-cabin and went to sleep.

MANNING THE PUMPS

At length we came to rest in a shallow bay on the north side of the island about twelve miles from the refuge hut. Billy the Cook, brother of a boy he was, resuscitated the fire in the galley stove and actually produced ham and eggs from emergency stores that had been left on board. As we ate the water rose over the floor of the main cabin.

This suggested action. "You'd better divide into shifts and go to it," announced the Skipper, and now for the first time a bilge pump entered our lives.

Aboard the mainmast there were two of these instruments of torture on the schooner. Columbus probably had a pair just like them on the Santa Maria. They were direct descendants of the type used by Ulysses on his Odyssey. In fact, Noah was probably familiar with the original models. As bilge pumps they were marvelous air suckers. A four-hour trick on the levers of our particular samples was a hydraulic picnic absolutely devoid of inspiration. It produced cerebral petrification. With dizzy rapidity one's intelligence quotient dropped to zero. In the

fact that the hypnotic rhythm lay their sole virtue.

"NOISELESS NOISE"

We only had to take care of about fifteen gallons a minute, so one man easily kept the water under control. Yet even that insignificant trickle amounted to 900 gallons an hour, or 21,600 a day, so for the ten days we devoted to the matter, 216,000 gallons of the best that Baffin Bay could produce were pumped through the porous bottom of the schooner.

Each man developed a system of his own—either pumping furiously fifteen minutes and resting thirty, or applying a slow but continuous suction. Both systems had its defenders. But the most practical method was to dry her up, then wait in the galley till the water rose so high somebody in the main cabin got his feet wet and began to complain.

The Skipper lay in his bunk a long time the first morning listening to somebody rearranging the oil casks over his head. "It's a queer thing," he remarked, at length, to the deck above him, "in the Arctic there's odorless flowers and down home there's what you might call lawless laws. I wish to glory there was such a thing as a noiseless noise. I'd like to get a bit of sleep."

ESKIMOS AND SARDINES

A boatload of Eskimos suddenly appeared from nowhere. It contained an old Peary man named Poodluna and his family of husky young men and women. They came aboard and promptly went to sleep in a small bin in the engine-room, eight of them in damp skin clothing, using each other as pillows. When not engaged in gastronomic excesses their waking moments were employed in useful labor about the schooner.

The second day the food ran out with a bang. This stirred us to action, so we hove the anchor and started back to the supplies. But no sooner did we leave our

shelter than a strong south wind drove us back again and there we lay for another day. In some mysterious manner Billy the Cook produced sardines out of the air. They were kippered for breakfast, grilled for lunch and served for supper in their natural state.

At length, toward the end of the third day, a couple of dark specks appeared against the white background of a glacier. They grew larger, took on definite form until finally the glasses revealed the Cowboy and the Chief plodding down the mountainside to the beach.

THE CABIN BOY

"Where's the Cabin Boy?" someone asked the Chief as he climbed aboard.

"Left him in the hut," he replied. "Slightly delirious with a temperature of 105 degree. Looks like a touch of bronchitis. You fellows disappeared without leaving any address. For all we knew you might have gone off some place and foundered, so we decided to find out."

The thought of the Cabin Boy lying alone in that desolate spot, waking the echoes with his delirious babble, was not pleasant. He seemed a long way from home. We hove anchor at once, and in spite of a boisterous wind two hours later dropped the hook off the refuge hut. Then it was only a matter of minutes before the Doctor had him in bed.

The Cabin Boy slept. Silence, slightly tinged with defeat, settled over the schooner. We turned our backs on the North.

ON THE BEACH

The Skipper was occupied by the single problem of leaching the schooner, stuffing her wounds with oakum and staggering home as rapidly as possible. It was a sound idea, but it now developed there wasn't a beach in the whole of North Greenland. The landscape just took a running jump straight into the ocean. For a while it seemed as though we'd have to

(Concluded on Page 5)



One of the saddest sights in the world is a ship in distress

A PAGE OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Fashions, Fads, Fancies and Home Life

FOR THIS EASTER PARIS SUGGESTS— THE "LITTLE ENSEMBLE"

Short Cape, Bolero and Loosely Fitting Jacket Replace the Full-length Coat in the New Mode—Fur Scarf Regains Popularity—Navy Blue, Brown, and Black and White Are Smartest Colors

By ROSETTE

PARIS, April 12.—The tailor-made, in its various guises, is undoubtedly the most important feature of the new spring fashions, but for the Easter parade there is another type of dress, which Paris calls a "little ensemble," that is sure to find great favor with women.

These new ensembles bear no resemblance whatever to those we wore in the past years. As a matter of fact, they are an alternative to the suit. They serve the same purpose and are worn for the same occasions, but they are easier to carry off than the former. A suit must be faultlessly cut and every detail in perfect harmony to look smart. Another thing, not every woman can wear it well. That is one of the reasons which prompted style creators to feature the little ensemble.

The full length coat has disappeared in the new ensemble to give place to a short cape, bolero or loosely-fitting jacket. In most cases, this is worn over a dress, sometimes with a blouse part of contrasting color. The ensemble has a semi-tailored look, but its great advantage is the air of youthfulness it invariably imparts to the woman who wears it.

A MATTER OF STATURE

While cape effects are smart, the greatest care must be exercised before deciding on a caped ensemble. No woman below average height or with the slightest roundness of figure should ever dream of wearing one, however much it may appeal to her. It will make her look shorter and more squat than she really is. Only the reasonably tall and slender can wear a cape of any sort well.

Many of these capes are removable at will, buttoning under the collar, down the back, on one side or just simply snugly fitted on the shoulders by the means of clever seams.



There's youth and chic in Jenny's black-white afternoon tailleur, with a rose-colored headed embroidery border to its all-over white beaded blouse. Maroon makes the black skirt and the white jacket with its flaring black cuffs. A shiny black straw beret tops it.

Boleros are also largely featured in the new fashions. For the morning ensemble, they open onto trim pique vests, or chiffon dress tops for the afternoon. The bolero theme is used this season again by nearly all couturiers on all types of dresses, but especially on the form-fitting evening dress, where it softens the severity of the line.

The loosely-fitting jacket is also a happy means of completing the little ensemble. On some models it fastens at the collar with an artist-bow effect, or under the lingerie collar of the dress. Its sides are rounded and the back is usually a trifle longer than the front for added length. As with the bolero, sleeves are sometimes barely below-the-elbow length, which means the return of the long suede glove for day as well as evening wear.

FUR SCARVES RETURN

All three types of little ensembles herald the return of the fur scarf. Fox scarves now boast two skins in the more luxurious editions, but the one-skin tie will be equally smart. We will not see such a number of colored scarves as last year, but white skins dyed beige, blue and grey will still be worn a great deal.

In these little ensembles, so far as colors go, black combined with white, navy blue and brown dominate. The touch of color is usually introduced in the form of lingerie collar and cuffs, or in a contrasting dress top, for the more formal models. Pastel colorings will rarely be seen far from town, being exclusively reserved for the country or the seaside.

Lightweight wool volles or Rodier materials in fancy weaves fashion the new ensembles for the morning or informal wear. For the afternoon, wool and silk georgette, satin, maroon, taffetas, all are used by the leading houses. Either type of "little ensemble" would be a good selection for Easter. One's choice should depend on one's needs.



Sumptuously lovely for Easter is a Bernard and Co. black evening georgette "little ensemble" with tiered frock and flounced cape that ties shut with a narrow ermine scarf. Shiny straw bands the black bangkok hat and black gloves complete the smart outfit.

JEAN PATOU ON NEW SPRING FASHIONS

Silhouettes Are Less Rigid, Day Frocks Longer, Formal Gowns Little Changed

By JEAN PATOU

PARIS, April 12.—The new spring fashions reveal the fact that the French couturier has definitely reasserted itself. It has once more found its old daring both in conception and in line. The result has been a wealth of inspiration, at once more elegant and presenting difficulties of execution hitherto unknown.

We now have entered upon a period of really great "Haute Couture" dating back to pre-war days when fashions changed, sometimes radically, every six months.

Fashion creators to-day are unable to curb this evolution. Styles are too vivid. They carry along with the latest forces of their natural development with the result that it is impossible for any one creator to rest peacefully on laurels gained with a preceding collection. Whether they like it or not, couturiers must meet the demands of a mode that is as vital and as turbulent as any other forceful element.

It is rather difficult to describe my new silhouette. In the eyes of an outsider, the transition is perhaps less brusque, less self-evident than that which marked last season's.

Yet the dresses for the coming spring and summer are very different. They have a certain easy-going air which is

possibly an improvement. The only reproach that could perhaps have been made to the winter silhouette was its somewhat schematic and static line. This was necessary, however, in order to prove our ideas.

The most striking characteristic of my sports collection is perhaps the absence of jersey de laine and sweaters. Despite their practical qualities and the enthusiasm with which women greeted them when they were produced, I have abandoned them for several seasons. The foremost is the difficulty of striking a new note with this type of fabric, then it became altogether too popular in the ready-to-wear trade, and lastly, I consider it unhygienic.

The new evening gowns have changed by slightly from the last season. Dance frocks have been specially studied to allow women perfect freedom for dancing and for walking to and from their cars, when dining out, as so often happens in the summer time. Simplicity of line and materials are the keynote of these gowns, printed chiffon and plain crepes both being used.

Black, navy and dark colors generally predominate in my collection. I have only one vivid color which I call "Rose Opaline" and although perhaps a little daring at first sight, it will, I think, be found becoming for practically all hours of the day. This same rose will be used as a relieving color for black and navy blue dresses in a great number of cases, as well as on hats.

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I have replaced wool jersey by a fabric which presents all the advantages of jersey. It is just as warm and just as supple, plus a coarser weave that will be welcomed by all fastidious women as allowing for a more complete ventilation of the body.

Afternoon dresses will naturally be longer than last season's, according to the exigencies of the fashion of to-day. The full length coat will be more fashionable than the shorter lengths seen this winter, or the quite short jacket.

The dressy tailored suit assumes a

The new case and grace in fashions is exemplified in this evening gown by Patou in his spring color "rose opaline," which already is the most popular new color.

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SUMMER HATS HARMONIZE WITH NEW SILHOUETTE

Brims Are Rounded High—Larger Straws to Be Popular



Reboux uses tomato red Milan for a large hat for flowered frocks, trimmed with a little grosgrain ribbon with ostrich tip edging, in navy blue.

By HENRI BENDEL

NEW YORK, April 12.—Any radical change in the fashion world is far-reaching. When, therefore, the longer skirt was accepted, it necessitated a study of analysis of a proper balance in other directions. To achieve correct proportions capes and capelets were employed to broaden the shoulders. To still further insure symmetry of line, and proportionate harmony, hat lines underwent a swift and radical change.

The first note of former popularity to disappear was the low cut over the eyebrow which was at its best a trying and dangerous treatment because the slightest departure from the right angle of wearing was fatal to smartness as well as correctness. The new brims are rounded high, giving a generous expanse of forehead, being often lifted with the suggestion of a bandeau which affords them a swaggy side tilt. This vagabond droop is especially effective in the felt which will be worn late into the summer in all the soft pastel shades, including the lovely tone of beige-yellow suggested by hemp, and orchid mauve.



Many widths and many fabrics make the new spring hats. Left to right: Marie Guy makes a tweed straw hat that accents the high new forehead line and has draped sides with a very feminine little bow of self-fabric tied in the back. She uses black and white Italian satin straw for a youthful hat with rolled brim. A little turban made by Henri Bendel is of navy blue taffeta, cut snug and shallow, with a flaring bow across the back. Bendel also makes a black bakou-lac, of intricate cut, with wider sides and a draped effect.

LINES ARE NEW

While berets, toques and turbans continue popular for town wear, they have departed radically from their former lines. The crowns are low, fitting the head closely, and width is achieved by enormous back bows in the satin and taffeta turbans; by the elephant-ear side treatment, or by a squared-off side flare which suggests the Egyptian influence. Whatever the treatment, you may be sure that the proper width to balance the longer skirt, the longer hat, and the broader shoulder is accomplished.

As another concession to the new silhouette, many of the French stylists are designing two hats for a single costume, using a single scarf for both conceptions. The same color scheme is used for both hats, one following the turban variety and the other, allowing a wider brim in one of the many and intricate brim treatments of the hour.

For the toques and berets of the late spring, there has been much delightful experimentation in materials, fabrics holding first place in French preference. Effective uses are made of dull satins, taffetas; a jersey straw that looks like flat jet beads and is very light; hand-woven hemp; colored string, chenille, and linen in the lovely pastel shades of orchid-mauve, apricot and beige-yellow.

EGYPTIAN INFLUENCE MODE

The Egyptian influence is illustrated in the sketch of a dark blue taffeta turban of my own creation with its tight and shallow crown and wide back bow.

Marie Guy uses a soft tweed-jersey in another interesting turban shown in the illustrations, again demonstrating the high, tight, new line across the forehead, and wide sides achieved by elephant ears which come together in the back with one of the perky little

bows which are everywhere present in spring and summer millinery.

As summer advances fabrics will give place to straw and the beret and turban be supplanted by larger hats. Many of these new straws strongly resemble fabrics, having that same flexibility which is so necessary to the manipulation of the new and artful cuts. Panama-lac and bakou-lac are among the most popular new straws, although a rejuvenated Milan runs them a close second. For the wider hat for summer, following the capote-like form, corn and Milan take first place although Milan straw of this year is of a softer, finer texture than that shown several years ago.

The large hat among the drawings gives an excellent illustration of what may be expected for summer. Reboux is the creator. The straw is Milan, dyed that gorgeous new shade of tomato-rose-red. It is banded with grosgrain ribbon of navy blue and the

JEAN PATOU COMES



Like long skirts? Yes? No? Well, blame him or praise him as you like—here is the man who is most responsible for them! Jean Patou, most famous of Paris couturiers, is pictured above as he arrived in New York, probably to view the changes he has wrought on the fashion scene. Known as the "dictator of styledom," his authentic articles on the new fashions appear regularly in The Victoria Times.

same shade of red as the hat and has a satinette quill cord at the side-back in the same shades. It is the type of hat that will be worn with the lovely flowered chiffons when coats may be eliminated later in the season.

HEAVY STRAWS TO BE POPULAR

For daytime frocks the summer promises a perfect deluge of heavy Italian straw like that illustrated. Marie Guy is responsible for this treatment of the rolled brim, with its flaring sides to give the demanded breadth. This Italian straw has a satin texture and a black and white check pattern. A motif of black satin fastens the brim in front, like a clip pin, and is a novelty which marks many of the hats designed for suits and daytime frocks. The Italian straws with their heavy weaves and satin texture promise great popularity as the season advances. "Panama-lac" a bakou straw weave with a sheened surface, and "bakou-lac," a bakou straw weave with a shiny surface, are seen in many in-

YOUR CHILDREN

Spring days—children out on the streets—automobiles! Finish the story.

I know that there is little comfort for mothers in reading another warning about automobiles. Every mother with a child old enough to walk has that ogle in the back of her mind every waking minute. She does not need warning, she needs comfort. It is the children who need the warning, or let us not call it that, but rather "automobile education."

Let us be sane with this question of traffic. It is here. We must learn to live with it, just as we have learned

to live with other menaces to human life. The first thing to do when a child is old enough to understand a command, and this is quite early, is to make him automobile conscious. The very quietness of these whizzing machines is the thing that gives them a feeling of security. Children don't have to be taught to be "train conscious."

Noise is a warning. An engine inspires respect by its thundering roar. We seldom have to warn people to keep off the railroad track; those who remember autos before they were mufflers and came whooping down the street like all the furies let loose. Know the instinctive fear they aroused. We gave them a wide berth before they were silent. With mufflers we lost that fear. And, of course, familiarity bred contempt in time, too.

Noise no longer is an ally. So we can't depend on anything in the machine itself to inspire caution in the children. No, it is up to us to help them to save themselves.

There are a few fears that are necessary to the preservation of life and this is one of them. But fear without knowledge is a silly thing. We have to give them the knowledge, too. Tell the children when they are playing that they must keep out of the middle of the street.

NOISE IS A WARNING

Do not allow them to play ball in the street, not even on the sidewalk. Tell them that a slow car is as dangerous as a fast one. They must never go across a street except at crossings. At crossings they must stop and look in four directions.

Green lights are a help, but they are not enough. It is the turning car that is the most dangerous at corners as they may move on the green light, too.

"DOUBLE UP" ERRANDS. Try to remember errands so that one trip for the children will do it all; at least try to cut down the number of crossings they must make in a day.

Keep the children at home after autos turn on their lamps at twilight. Car lights are confusing.

Don't send children out in charge of baby buggies where they have to cross the street. Don't let children on wheels ride them in the middle of the street. Hard to do, but life is more important than fun.

Watch roller skates. If children have to walk on highways or paved roads to school, the time has come when we can tell them to "stick on the road and let the car look out." Some car may not. Better equip them with galoshes or overshoes so they can step well out of the way. Too bad, but it is a case of a life again!

No motorist wants to hurt a child. Heaven forbid! But cars—even slow cars—often cannot be stopped or swerved in time. Distance has no place in our ritual of safety these days.

Visitors to the English Parliament average 5,000 on ordinary days and more than 20,000 every Saturday.

The bygone received its name from Bayonne, France, where it was developed in the seventeenth century.

New-born negro infants are usually reddish chocolate or copper in color. Dragon flies eat mosquitoes.

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An April Ramble With Connell From Esquimalt Lagoon To Albert Head; Seaweed, Eel-grass and Earth Sculpture

By Robert Connell

Noted Island Naturalist

THERE COULD be no better time for a ramble than a mild April day following a night of heavy showers. The soft grey clouds through which the sun occasionally breaks sprinkle drops of rain at rare intervals. The air is washed sweet and clean and so made capable of carrying both scent and sound in a higher degree than usual. Pools of water reflecting fragments of landscape and sky break the monotony of the smooth-surfaced road. Low willows are gay with silvery fertile catkins, fast ripening their seeds, while the earlier staminate ones hang disconsolately, unable to shed off the rain. Meanwhile the leaf buds have opened and the young leaves are unfolding to the air. Clusters of honey-sweet golden flowers and little bell-like buds rise among the glossy and prickly leaves of the Oregon grape. Some of these leaves are crimson with the autumnal dye of last year, but not even that mark of age can take away their shining vigor. Here rises a bush of red-flowered roseberry, its drooping blossoms like small fuchsias with their reflexed sepals of dark crimson velvet, their rose quilled petals, and their protruding purple-tipped stamens. Further along is a common wild gooseberry bush with less pretentious flowers. The spiraea are clothing themselves with leaves which still retain the close creases of the winter packing. White clusters of bird cherry scent the air pleasantly; like many plants their odor is more delightful at a distance and when finely dispersed. Such odors are not necessarily unpleasant; even violets are not at their best at close quarters.

The road to the lagoon, or to Ocean Beach as one of the signs puts it with a touch of American exaggeration, runs down a natural valley, a little glen whose sides are open slopes of fir and balsam. It is a drop of nearly 200 feet to the sea, but the road winds gradually down and then turning sharply to the right becomes one of the pleasantest of country lanes with a glimpse of the sea at the far end. Behind, along the left hand branch, you can see the grey towers and walls of Hatley Park. But our business is with the little lane with its dark evergreens and greening bushes, and the scent of sweet briar in the warm moist air. Although the older sweet briar wood is disfigured with the

dark spongy masses of rose gall or bedgall, known familiarly as robin red breast's pincushion, the younger bears clusters of just opened leaves. The voices of birds resound from thickets and trees; the robins are singing softly, but their notes rise above the fainter music of other songsters. And here is a special treat: on a branch of a willow not ten feet away an Audubon warbler is uttering his sweet little song, head in air and throat vibrating with ecstasy. There goes his mate, and he, too, takes wing. A delightful spot indeed is the lane end, with its pretty cottages, its birds and its salty sea air.

A KITCHEN-MIDDEN

At the head of a little arm of the Lagoon we come out on the long spit that years ago undertook the closing off of the bay that once existed here. The foundation materials were the sands and gravels from the high cliffs to the south, where the gravel pits now are. Shoreward currents moved the loose material north along the shore, but instead of following the curve of the bay they carried their load straight on until in time they had built a long spit across the broad entrance almost to Rodd Hill, where the tidal stream still maintains a channel between the Lagoon and the sea outside. But not this alone would suffice to make the elevated barrier of the present spit. The waves driving shore gradually piled the material of the spit higher, steepening its seaward face but heightening its crest. Other forces have been at work, too, and the spit gives an excellent illustration of man's physical features of the landscape. Those white patches are the scars left by the shovels of seekers for clam shells for the chicken run and other purposes. But the shells are not the detritus of the shore; they possess a history other than that of the few and scattered valves that lie on the sands or among the driftwood of to-day. We have in these grass-covered mounds an old Indian "kitchen-midden" or refuse heap representing the common food of the native tribe. Heaps like this are found on the Atlantic Coast as well as the Pacific, and were first observed and understood in Denmark, where Baltic islands have them in profusion. It was the Danish students of their contents who called them by the name, anglicized but little altered, of "kitchen-middens." They are found on the coasts of Scotland and Ireland, though in nothing like the same profusion. Besides shells they contain, here as there, the bones of animals with stone and bone implements and tools of varying degrees of skill. But also, as in Europe, no metalwork of any kind is found in the shell mounds. One of the features of them, and a quite decisive one as to their

origin, is the presence of charcoal and wood ashes, evidences of the use of fire, and with the old hearth material are the stones used for boiling water, which were first heated red hot and then plunged into the cooking boxes. The temperature change generally results in the fracture of the stones. A very fine example of a "kitchen-midden" used to stand beside the modern Craigflower School, but its historical and antiquarian character was evidently not appreciated or understood by the authorities and, after much deception by shell users, it was leveled down to make way for playground extension. It was not confined to the school property, although its highest point was there; it ran along the side of the Inlet, and when certain road work was being done on the George Road I picked up several bone implements lying on the surface of the ground. Portage Inlet, like Esquimalt Lagoon, was famous for its clam and oyster beds, and in the Stone Age days that joined our modern civilization so abruptly last century, these banks must have been some strange sights.

Ultimately the Lagoon, like all other lagoons, will fill up with soil washed down from the land and with the invasion and decay of plant life. It has one thing in its favor in the conflict: no stream or any other flow into it, though there are two or three small brooks fed by the waters that emerge from the dunes, that collect the water seepage from the gravels above. These dunes, the same that underlie the greater part of Victoria and Saanich district, pass under the gravel in the vicinity of the two great excavations to reappear again on the Albert Head side. They form a broad sloping bank about the Lagoon and are responsible for the marshy places in its vicinity, as well as for the little brooks referred to.

SEAWEED AND EELGRASS

Looking away across Royal Roads, a name that links these waters with the palmy days of the great sailing ships, Victoria is seen through the sky-line crowned by the water tower, its seafaring by the cathedral-like mass of the grain elevator. The Empress of France, steaming past inward bound from the Orient, seems to dwarf the distant city, whose buildings are almost wholly lost in the faint haze of distance. No longer do we see the ship that "spreads her full wings" like some creature born of the "ocean plains" she traverses, but still with all our sacrifice of beauty to utility the great steamer

"brings the sailor to his wife,
And traveled men from foreign lands,
And letters unto trembling hands,
As well as 'merchants' tales.'"

The smooth stretch of sand is strewn with delicate seaweeds, cut and fringed ribbons of rosy silk, washed up from the garden that lies below the line of lowest tide. Some of them are matted and ribbed like the green leaves of land plants. Structurally different as these markings are from the veins of a leaf, those marvelous transportation systems of our higher plants, they do seem a prophecy of things more wonderful, just as the dull consciousness of the lowest animals bears in it the promise of fidelity, maternal affection and sagacity in higher ones, and thus of all those finer things of mind and spirit of man. Among the seaweeds are the glittering green leaves of eelgrass, looking not unlike those of some species of lily. Botanically they are lower than the lilies and even the grasses, but they are flowering plants none the less, only their flowers have put off the customary trappings of flowers and are reduced to the bare stamens and pistils alternately arranged and together enclosed in a hollow leaf base with close curtains of transparent cellulose. Instead of the dust-like pollen of land plants adapted to transfer by wind and insects the eelgrass has its pollen in the form of slender threads that move in the water as if alive. These seeds are produced; another feature in which the eelgrass differs from the plants characteristic of the sea is found in its rosette while it performs the same attaching office as the "holdfasts" of seaweeds also fulfills a much higher one, for like so many land plants it stores food in these horizontal root stems, as they are properly called since they give rise to both buds and rootlets. The rhizomes, as root stems are called, used to furnish one of the vegetable foods of the Indians, and the Kwagwits of the north particularly honored this article of diet, which they called "the food of their ancestors."

Now the eelgrass and its neighbor and close relative, the false eelgrass, came to take up their residence in the sea is one of the problems of botany, but it is likely that its change of habitat dates from a flooding of the continental margin such as made the ancestors of air breathers, like the whales and sea cows, find a home in so foreign an element. At any rate the eelgrass has a large number of related species in our waters and ponds; just as the sea cow has a relation in the hippopotamus of African rivers.

HORSETAIL AND HEDGE NETTLE

Making my way across the log-strewn sand near the first gravel pit I find myself with a harmless barbed wire fence between me and a swampy hollow in which, just now, a little stream runs. Here, under the high wooded cliff,

the trees grow luxuriously. Great maples are decked with hanging clusters of flowers below of bees. The alders, a little apart and udder with pollen-shedding catkins, are now enveloped in the misty glory of thousands of expanding leaves. Below, the elderberry bushes are out in the full glory of their soft foliage, while their flower clusters are well on their way to maturity. Tall willows are putting out their leaves, some of smooth golden green, others bluish with clothing of silken hairs. In the sandy mud are huge horsetails, the staminate spikes three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and struggling through alongside of them are their graceful fellow workers, the sterile leafy forms. I never look at these relatives of our ferns without thinking of the place they once occupied in the economy of nature in the days when in Europe and Eastern America they formed no inconsiderable part of the great forests that furnished the carbon of the older coal fields. Now sadly diminished in size, they flourish in wet shady soils and shade least where they have the broken light and shade that comes from their newer relatives. The deciduous or annual leaf-shedding trees, an upstart newly-rich race unknown in the days when horsetails were numbered among the aristocracy of the forest.

Here, too, in the water, is the hairy hedge nettle. Some of the plants are an eighth of an inch on a side of their square stems. Pull one up and see its white stem from below the sand and water. Notice, too, the odor from the stem and leaves where you have bruised them ever so lightly. You hardly need to have your attention called to it, for it is a pungent smell that asserts itself and needs no seeking after. To me it always recalls hedgerows in Great Britain. I am a boy again prowling along on the look-out for flowers and insects to satisfy an insatiable curiosity. Speedwells and wild pansies, dog roses and meadow sweet, these are the things that come up the avenues of memory borne along the pungent scent of the hedge nettle. I think it is the only one of the mints—for it is a mint and not a nettle in spite of its name—that has a unpleasant smell. Country folk in the old days must have had some sense of good in it, for they called it "hedge woundwort," and a "woundwort" is a "plant good for wounds."

EARTH SCULPTURE IN MINIATURE

No better place could be found for a class in physical geography than the vicinity of the gravel pits. There are rock specimens here enough to stock a hundred museums, and weeks could be spent sorting out and naming the various portions of the great cargo the post-glacial

Colwood River brought down to its delta. And then when that is finished there is still the business of tracing the various kinds of rock back to their point of embarkation. But there is still another side to the gravel pit school of geology and physiography. These great mounds of sand, where the wind sweeps them, are like the Sahara or the sandhill regions of the Middle West. Here comes a river, only an inch or two in width it is true, but see its speed and the vast canyons it cuts, the huge precipices that tower above it impinging on the mound. Look at the delta it has built up and the network of channels it has cut in it. Watch its course and learn something of the rules of the game by which the Saskatchewan and the Columbia, the Athabasca and the Fraser are governed and from which there is no appeal. Why, science becomes a living thing, taken out of books and set down here by the salt sea where nature breathes out her pulsating life. Only I fear, there are too many distractions on such a day as this. Even miniature rivers and waterfalls slip from the mind before that flock of chickadees flitting from bush to bush or that yellow warbler stopping just long enough on an elder spray to suffer one to see its bright, beady eye.

Beyond the second gravel pit the shore becomes very pebbly and bouldery, and walking becomes a weariness, partly because the loose stones slip and give under the foot, and partly because there is too much necessity for constant watchfulness of the boulder-strewn ground. Yet from time to time a pause enables one to look up at the wooded banks where the great alders lean out over the shore and where may appear some little grassy side hill where soon the flowers will make a patch of bright color. Here the cliff looks as if cut off with a knife, and you wonder how the trees endure on such an angle of surface. Then the cliff top runs quickly down and we are at the little lagoon on whose smooth surface wild ducks are resting lazily. Passing another old "kitchen-midden" we follow the road that winds upwards to the main highway. On either hand railway ties are being cut, and the woods are full of the scent of fresh-fallen timber, bright with its fresh color, and ringing with the sound of the axe. But even the sound of the axe gives way to another music as the road is approached, for through the alder thickets and clustered trunks of trees comes the voice of waters as they go tumbling down their narrow broken bed to the lagoon. It is like the sound of a rising wind among the leaves of a summer's tree, or the steady rushing sound, of thousands of little feet hurrying, hurrying on.

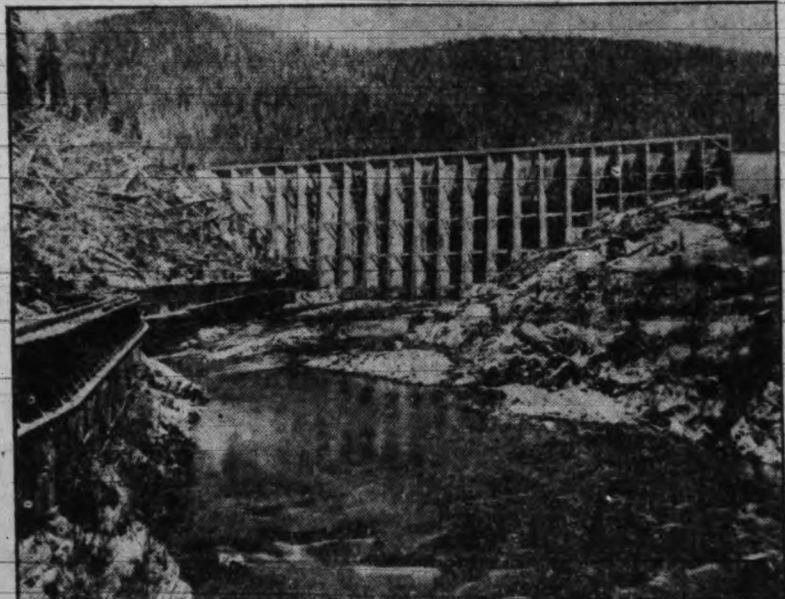
CITY OPERATED FROM FORTY MILES AWAY

(Continued From Page 1)

lake. The drainage area of the watershed is eighty-three square miles.

The total volume of concrete in the dam is 21,600 cubic yards, with a total weight of reinforcing steel amounting to 390 tons. Two sets of gates are installed—two for operating purposes and two for emergencies.

In the fall of 1928 the company installed a fully automatic power station of 2,000 horsepower. This station contains a 1,875 k.v.a. Westinghouse vertical type generator surmounted by a direct-connected exciter, all mounted on a common shaft with a vertical type,



The dam as it was before recent alterations, showing the spillway at the right

2,000 horsepower S. Morgan Smith-Inglis turbine, operating at 400 revolutions per minute.

This station functions automatically with the main power plant at sea level, the head of the water utilized being that impounded behind the diversion dam. The water that passes through its wheel disc discharges into the flume, and is utilized under high head development at the main power plant.

NEW RESERVOIR

About four miles up from diversion dam and a mile above the junction of Jordan River and Bear Creek a reservoir has been created by means of a hydraulic-filled dam with a steel core. This earth embankment is fifty feet in height, built by the hydraulic process, and the company figures on raising the dam to the height of seventy-five feet, to be followed in later years to a final height of ninety feet, giving an ultimate storage capacity in round figures of 900,000,000 cubic feet, against the existing 328,000,000 cubic feet of pondage.

It has been truly said that only twenty-five per cent of Victoria and southern Vancouver Island population have any idea as to where their light and power has been developed, and fewer have had any idea as to the vast amount

of money that has been spent so close to Victoria to give the people light and power.

Many people have been under the impression that the auxiliary plants inside and just outside the city have given them their daily light and power.

The shortage on the mainland during last fall will be remembered. It was at this time that the Vancouver Island Power Company showed the efficiency of their Jordan River plant, and restrictions for use of light and power were not necessary on southern Vancouver Island.

COPPER ORE

Light and power are not the only interesting developments at the "River." It is known

that there are lower grades of copper ore and silver in the surrounding country.

The country surrounding Jordan River is mountainous and altitudes vary from 1,000 to 3,200 feet. It is from the streams in these mountains that Jordan River gets its supply of water.

The road from Sooke to Jordan River resembles very much the long stretch of road of Lake Cowichan, along which for some miles one can only see acres of stumps. It has been widened recently and certain improvements made, but there is room for much more development, because this road is the only one used by the many cars, freight and passenger stages going to the river.

Along the beach at Jordan River the West Coast Road, or Ocean Highway, passes, and from here on further extensions will be made so that Port Renfrew, only twenty-two miles from Jordan River, can be linked with Victoria by road.

Jordan River can be reached to-day by road or by gas boat from Victoria. Some people, instead of waiting for a steamer to Port Renfrew, go to Jordan River by stage or car and go over the trail to Port Renfrew.

SHIPWRECKED 700 MILES FROM THE POLE

(Continued From Page 6)

find some nice quiet nook and stand the vessel up on her hind legs. Then the pilot became inspired, and informed us he knew just the place we were looking for. For eleven miles he piloted us through a narrow fiord toward the interior. Sheer walls of rock two thousand feet high shut out the sun. We seemed to be heading straight for the Plutonian regions. But at length, turning an abrupt corner, we entered a small open bay, and there sure enough was a miniature shelving beach of small rounded stones. For the next six days we called this place "home."

All efforts to repair the schooner proved futile. She was dragged up on the beach as far as bad language and a couple of ropes would take her, but the best we could do was to work her into a position where at low tide she heeled over in about four feet of water, which removed all chance of reaching the worst lacerations with a caulking tool. Her leaks began to look like permanent institutions. While all this was taking place, we camped on shore and communed with nature.

Then one evening two launches crowded with people rounded the point. This was more traffic than we had seen since leaving the East River in New York so it all seemed very impressive. There were sailors in uniform and officers in gold braid, while on top of the cabin of what appeared to be the flagship of the squadron stood a short man in riding boots.

"He's forgotten something," said the Taxidermist as we watched them approach.

"What?" asked the Doctor.

"His horse," answered the Cowboy. But the matter was never clearly decided, for at that moment the launch drew alongside and with great agility the short man clambered to our sloping deck.

AID FROM DENMARK

"My name is Rasmussen," he said, "and this is Captain West of the Danish Patrol Boat, Iceland Falk. The Danish Government has heard of your affliction and instructed the Captain to proceed north until he found you and offer every assistance within his power. My steamer was late in reaching South Greenland so, though I missed you at Disco Island, I was fortunate enough to catch the patrol boat." Then we all

bowed from the waist. Our troubles were over!

The next morning about twenty sailors appeared with a couple of pontoons and a complete diving outfit. In this the Chief Petty Officer was armed cap-a-pie and let down into the icy water of the fiord. For two days he tapped away on the bottom of the schooner and then pronounced her cured. Though he dressed for the occasion, in heavy woolen stockings and wore mittens, at the end of every hour he was dragged to the surface in a state of blue frigidity. Then he was taken into the galley and thawed out with schnapps. When he became pliable enough to bend easily he was let down for another spell. The bottle of schnapps and repairs were finished simultaneously.

We headed back for the Land of the Free. When we were off the yellow sands that clothe the tip of Cape Cod, we suddenly found ourselves looking down the muzzle of a rapid-fire gun mounted on a coastguard patrol boat.

Our engine was ordered shut off. The patrol boat came up against our stern in such a position she could rake us, yet avoid any broadside we might be contemplating. Two heavily armed officers sprang aboard, demanded our papers and searched us for liquor. We were home.

MOVIES MAKE PALS OF OLD ENEMIES AS "ALL QUIET" IS FILMED



A battle scene from "All Quiet on the Western Front," now being filmed at Hollywood

HATREDS born and nursed in the World War have been forgotten—at least in this "land of promise," at Hollywood, Cal.

Men who, twelve and fourteen years ago, were doing everything possible to destroy one another, now may be seen walking arm in arm down Hollywood Boulevard almost any time. The hatchets have been buried. Hundreds of war veterans from many different

countries may be found in the movie capital living from day to day on what they can make as film "extras."

TWO HEROES SHAKE HANDS

A few days ago while out on the "All Quiet on the Western Front" location, about sixty miles from Hollywood, I happened to witness a scene that convinced me the hatchet really has been buried by these men.

Two men met just before the shooting of a scene and solemnly shook hands. One of them was Fred Copple, who was awarded the Victoria Cross, Britain's highest award for valor. The other was Hans Perberg, who still has his Iron Cross of the highest order. He was with the Kaiser when the German ruler fled from Spa to exile in Doorn.

And they were just two of the many different nationalities represented in this mob of extras who make up the German and French armies for the picture. Another man wearing the grey-green uniform of a German soldier was Captain I. R. McLendon of the Sixth Field Artillery, who fired the first American shell into the German lines on October 23, 1917, in the Lunenburg sector.

More than a thousand war veterans are being used in filming this picture which, if it follows Erich Remarque's book, will depict the Great War more realistically and authentically than has ever been done before on the screen.

For a month and a half these men have lived on the "battlefield" where much of the shooting—both with cameras and guns—is being done. Men who were the bitterest of enemies twelve and fourteen years ago now sleep in the same tents and have become the closest of friends.

As yet no figures have been made available, but Lewis Milestone, the director, told me that thousands of pounds of dynamite already have been used in blowing up certain sections of this once beautiful plot of ground

that now is covered with trenches, shell holes, mud and barbed wire.

One man, for an extra check of \$5, allowed two sticks of dynamite to be set off just three feet from his head. The charge was so perfectly planted in the ground that he was not injured in the least. Just the same, he's welcome to his \$5. We'll earn ours some other way.

MAY START A VOGLUE

If "All Quiet on the Western Front" is just half the success it now promises to be, there is no doubt that it will start a vogue of war pictures just as "The Big Parade" did in the days of silent films. Right now "Journey's End" is nearing completion. Another studio has bought "Farewell to Arms" and several others are just waiting to see how the public receives "All Quiet on the Western Front" before launching preparations for additional war films.

Oh, yes, and we must not forget "Hell's Angels," that gigantic air picture which has been in production for nearly three years and which we are told positively will be released in New York next May.

Linon Squares
Big squares of fine pastel colored linen, quite the size of a man's handkerchief, are the newest sports knickies. They should match one's soft crepe or flannel suit.

Pink Blouse
A luscious pink satin blouse, of creamy soft pink tone, has its V neck, its broken front decoration and bow-knot cuffs piped in pale blue.

Front Bandeau
Paris sends us cute little chapeaux with bandeaux across the front, lifting the hair off the forehead, showing hair directly in front.

Baby Sharkskin
Navy blue calkin purses, with panels of baby sharkskin in matching tone, are very new and very neat. One has a loop on the front for decoration but no handle.

'Round Home

CHAS. S. KENNISON

Delusion

When Mabe and I began our married life

The days were sweet, and free of any

strife.

Our happiness it seemed was most com-

plete—

But oh, at times the bills were hard to

meet!

For in those days the little envelope

That pay-day brought, was mostly filled

with hope.

And so, I thought, if I had more to spend,

Our little worries all would come to end.

Well, on ahead, the short years swiftly

flew,

And bit by bit, our income slowly grew.

And now, today, though poor we are,

indeed,

As money goes—we have all that we need.

We're happy, too—but truly I confess,

Today, we have no more of happiness

Than did we have in far-off yesterday.

When Love was all that cheered us on

our way.

Victoria Daily Times

VICTORIA, B.C. SATURDAY, APRIL 12 1930.

Mr. and Mrs.-



Rosie's BEAU

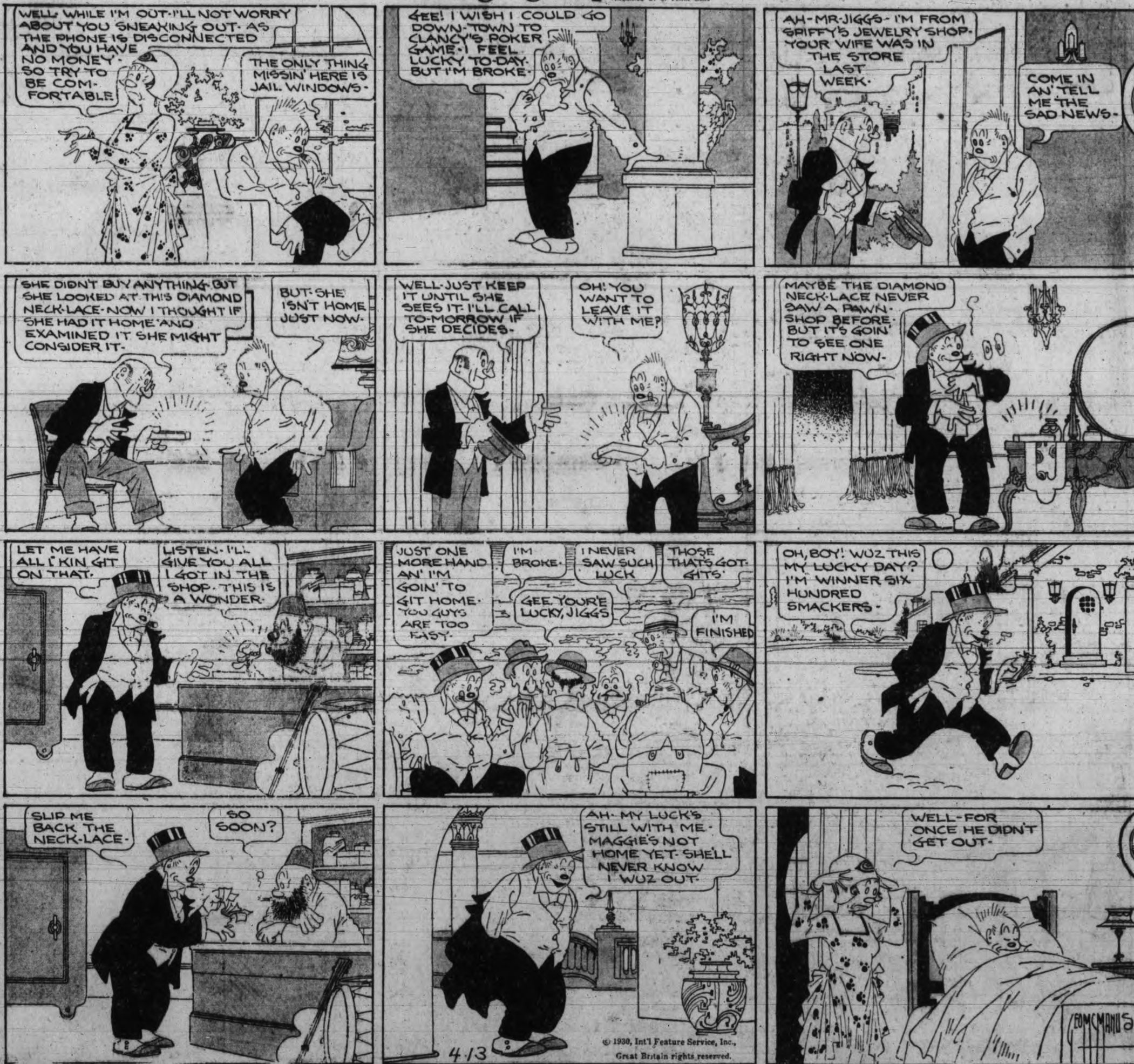
By
Geo. McManus

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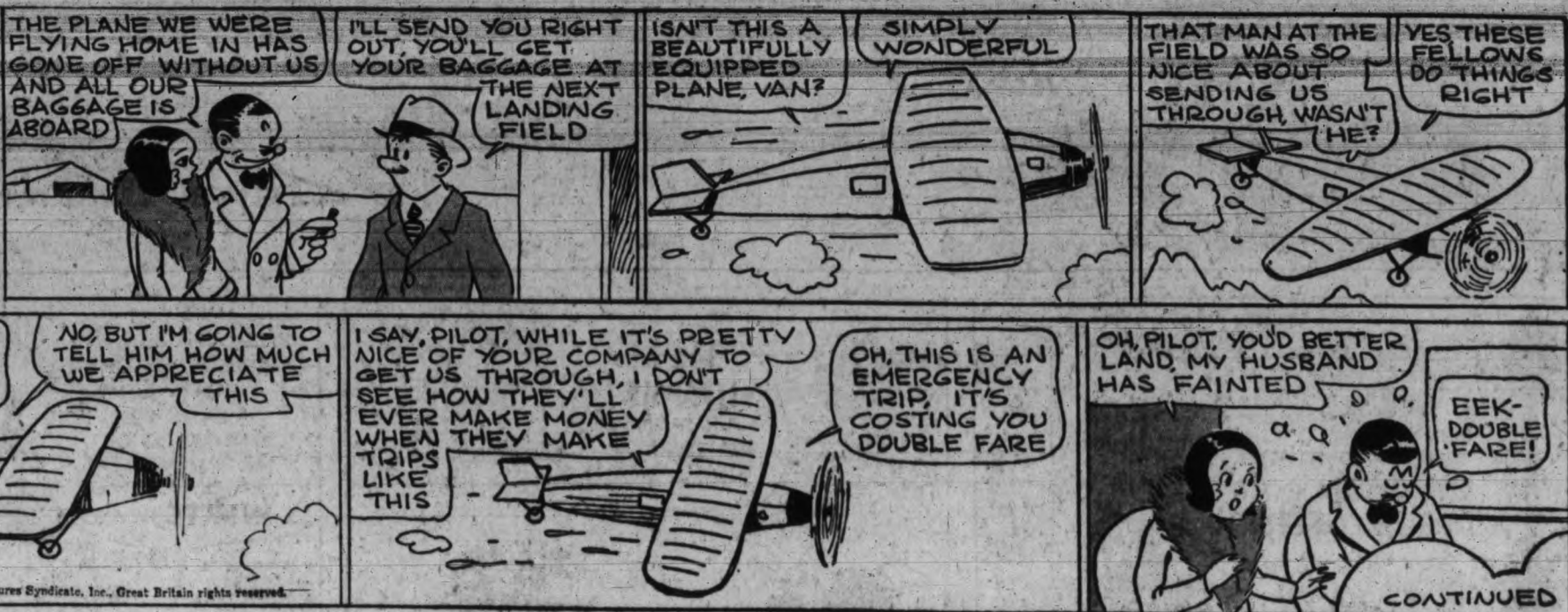


Bringing Up Father

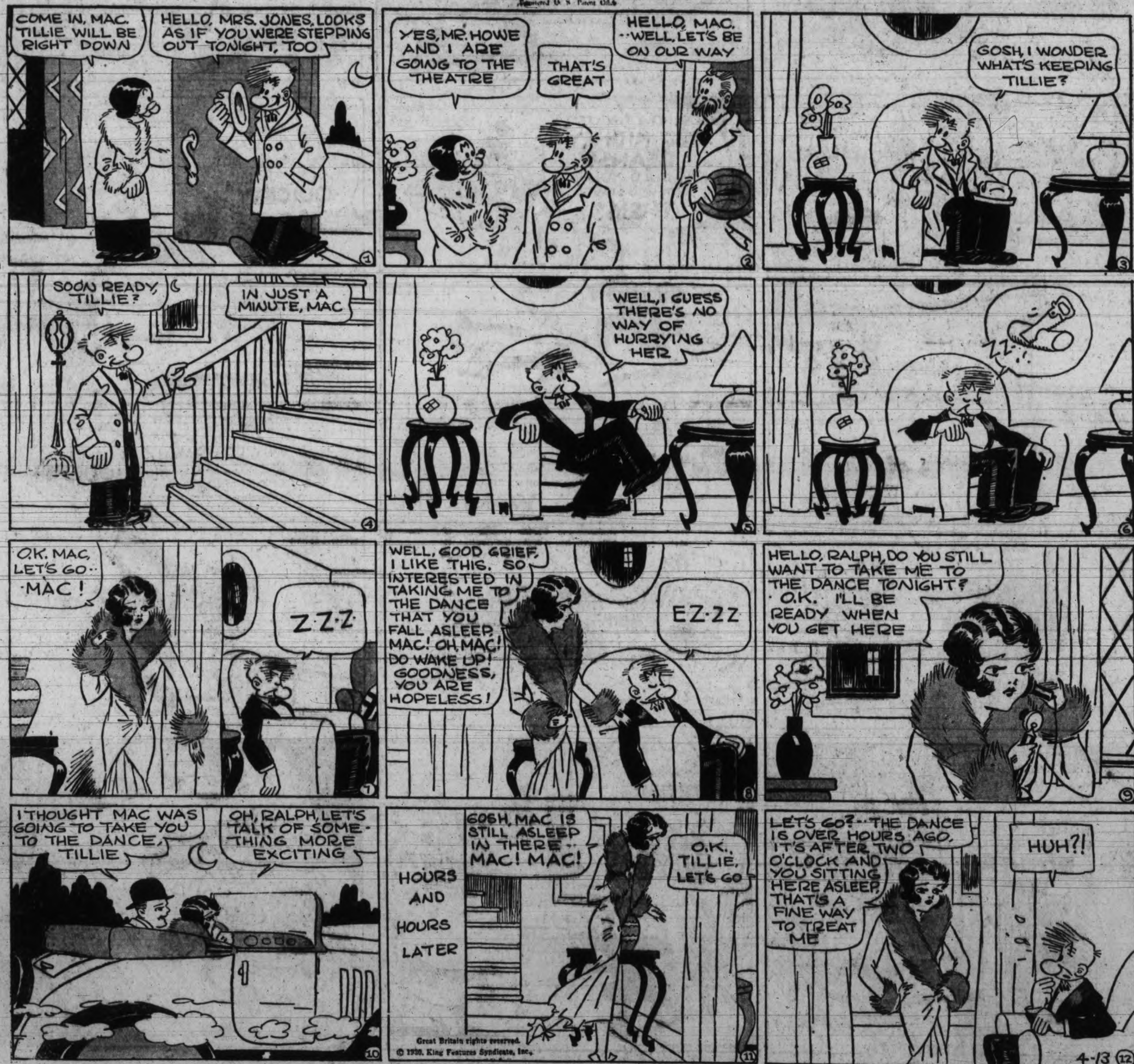
Registered U. S. Patent Office



THE VAN SWAGGERS
BY
Russ Westover
Registered U. S. Patent Office



Tillie the Toiler
Registered U. S. Patent Office



BETCHA DON'T
KNOW WHAT
WE'RE
GONNA HAVE FOR
DINNER TO-NIGHT?
CHICKEN WITH
LOTSA **STUFFINS!**

ACME DEP
FURN

BETCHA DONT
KNOW WHAT
WE'RE
GONNA HAVE FOR
DINNER TO-NIGHT?
CHICKEN WITH
LOTS A **STUFFINS!**

**NUTHIN'
DOIN'!
I'M A
VEGETARIAN!**

**HEY!
JIMMIE!
YOUR MOMMA
WANTS YOU
RIGHT AWAY!**

POPPA JUST
TELEPHONED HE
WANTS SOME
BEANS FOR
DINNER, SO GET
ME TWENTY-FIVE
CENTS WORTH OF
WHITE BEANS

HOW ABOUT
LIMA
BEANS INSTEAD
MOM?

I DON'T
CARE! GET
LIMAS
IF YOU LIKE!

OR HOW ABOUT
**RED KIDNEY
BEANS?**
WOULD YOU
RATHER HAVE
THEM?

GET ANY
KIND OF BEANS
YOU WANT BUT
GET THEM
QUICKLY!

TAKE A
WALK
WITH ME! I GOTTA
GET TWEN-Y-FIVE
CENTS WORTH A
BEANS!

**WHAT
KIND?**

MOM SAYS
TO GET ANY
KIND THAT I
WANT!

WHY DON'TCHA
GET.....
SP-6P-SP-SP-
SP-SP-SP-SP-

I NEVER
THOUGHT
OF THAT!

IT'S TWO O'CLOCK!
I'M AFRAID IT'S TOO
LATE TO PREPARE
THOSE BEANS FOR
DINNER TO-NIGHT!
THEY'RE TOO MUCH
BOTHER!

YOU'RE
WRONG
MOM! THESE
AINT NO BOTHER
AT **ALL!** TAKE A
LOOK!

**JUMBO
JELLY
BEANS**

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
A BOX

APRIL - 13 - 30

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Gene
Byrne